for them in the loch. A conſiderable part of the bottom is oozy and ſpongy, from which aquatic herbs ſpring up in abundance; and, ſo vigorous are they in many parts, as, towards the beginning of autumn, to cover the ſurface with their flowers. The trout, eſpecially of ſize, lie much in that ſort of bottom. Gentlemen, accuſtomed to make obſervations when angling, know well, that even in clear running rivers, where their courſe takes a direction through a long tract of meadow, or of oozy ground, the trout that lie or feed in that ground, if of ſize, are generally leſs or more of a pink colour in the fleſh; while thoſe that feed in the ſtony or gravelly ſoil, above or below the ſwampy meadows, are all white, excepting the mixture that is ſometimes made by floods. But what appears to contribute moſt to the redneſs and rich taſte of the Loch Leven trout, is the vaſt quantity of a ſmall ſhell fiſh, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, eſpecially among the aquatic weeds. It is of ſhape quite globular, preciſely of the appearance and ſize of a lintſeed bell at a little diſtance, and the trouts when caught have often their ſtomachs full of them. Theſe obſervations may account for a phenomenon of another kind. In Loch Leven are all the different ſpecies of bill, or burn, or muir trout, that are to be met with in Scotland, evidently appearing from the diverſity of manner in which they are ſpotted. Yet all the different kinds, after being two years in the loch, and arriving at ¾ or 1 lb. weight, are red in the fleſh, as all the trout of every kind in the loch are, except perhaps thoſe newly brought down by floods, or ſuch as are ſickly.

The ſilver-grey trout, with about four or five ſpots on the middle of each ſide, is apparently the original native of the loch, and, in many reſpects, the fineſt fiſh of the whole. The fry of all kinds are white in the fleſh till they come to the ſize of a herring, about the beginning of their third year. The gallytrough, or char, abounds in this loch. The deſcription of this fiſh is generally well known. What is remarkable of them is the ſize to which they often grow, ſome of them weighing near 2 lb. and they are never known to riſe to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever. Beſides theſe, are vaſt numbers of eels, pikes, and perch, in the loch.

The fiſh of Loch Leven, only a few years ago, ſold in Edinburgh at one penny each, great and ſmall, for the trout; and the perch at one penny the dozen; and about twenty-five years ago, at half that price: the fiſhing was then let at 200 merks Scotch. The trout * are now raiſed to 4d. per lb. the perch to 2d. per dozen; and the pike † to 2d. per lb. The preſent rent of the fiſhing is L. 80 Sterling, and for next year it is fixed at L. 100.—The birds that breed on the iſles are, herons, gulls, pewit gulls, and great terns, called here pictarnes.

The moſt remarkable piece of antiquity is the Caſtle of Loch Leven, ſaid to have been the ancient ſeat of Congal, ſon of Dongart, King of the Picts, who is ſaid to have founded it. It ſtands towards the N. W. part of the lake, on an iſland about an acre and three-quarters in extent, and is encompaſſed with a rampart of ſtone, nearly of a quadrangular form.

The iſland is ornamented with a number of trees, and affords paſture for two cows. In autumn 1775 or 1776, the area or court within the caſtle, was ſtored with well cultivated beds of onions, and the ground without with turnips.

Statiſtical Account.

ON EDUCATION.

'NOT few are the methods taken, even by parents who mean well, which would ſeem to teach children vice rather than virtue, and to create and cheriſh evil paſſions, inſtead of preventing them. They are taught to threaten, and even beat thoſe by whom they think themſelves injured, or to beat other perſons or things in their ſtead; and thus learn to be peeviſh and revengeful: And thus too their

* Thoſe called bill trout are believed to be old ones. In ſpring 1791, a large one was caught that weighed 10 lb.—many of them weighed 8 lb.

† In ſpring 1790, one was caught that weighed 31½ lb.

notions of merit and demerit are confounded; for how is it poſſible for them to learn any thing good from ſeeing a ſtranger threatened, a dog puniſhed, or a footſtool beaten for a fault committed by themſelves or by the nurſe!—Their good behaviour is ſometimes rewarded ſo abſurdly, as to hurt their health, and teach them gluttony or ſenſuality at the ſame time. They are frequently taught to conſider ſtrangers, eſpecially thoſe who are old and ill dreſſed, as frightful beings, by whom they are in danger of being taken away: and thus they learn cowardice, diſlike to ſtrangers, diſreſpect to old age, and an abhorence of poverty and misfortune, as if theſe rendered a man the object, not of pity, but of deteſtation.

'They are from time to time entertaine pwith ſtories of ghoſts and other terrible things, which, they are told, appear in the dark; and hence receive impreſſions of terror which they find it difficult to get the better of, even when they come to be men. They are flattered on account of their finery, and ſo become fond of a gaudy outſide; a paſſion which if they do not ſubdue it, will go near to make them ridiculous. When they begin to ſpeak, they are encouraged to ſpeak a great deal; and thus learn petulance, and want of reſpect to their ſuperiors. They are ſometimes threatened with dreadful puniſhments, and in the moſt boiſterous language; and by this example of ferocity and paſſion are taught to be fierce and paſſionate. At other times they are, without ſufficient reaſon, extravagantly careſſed, which, while it enervates their minds, conveys a notion that their parents act capriciouſly, and that they may do ſo too.—Their ſlighteſt foibles and greateſt faults are often blamed with equal ſeverity; and the moſt trifling accompliſhment more warmly commended than a generous ſentiment, or virtuous action. You may have heard them blamed more bitterly for making an awkward bow, than for telling a lie; and praiſed more for their dancing, than for alacrity in obeying their parents. Does not this abſurd conduct tend to poiſon their principles, deprave their judgment and even pervert their conſcience?

'What can excuſe the parent, or teacher, who chaſtiſes a child for a natural weakneſs of memory, or ſlowneſs of apprehenſion? Would it not be equally reaſonable to puniſh him becauſe Providence has given him a puny frame of body, or ſickly conſtitution? And what notions of reſtitude is a child likely to form, from ſeeing cruelty where there ought to be lenity, and from being puniſhed becauſe he cannot do what is above his ſtrength? Many more inſtances might be given of parents and teachers, who really mean no harm, inuring children to vicious habits, and teaching them to form licentious opinions, in matters which the world in general conſider as of little moment. But very trivial matters call forth the paſſions of a child; and whatever does ſo is of ſerious importance, becauſe it muſt give riſe to virtuous or to criminal practice, and tend to form habits either good or evil.

'Let children be taught, as far as their capacity will admit, to form right opinions; to conſider clothes, for example, as intended more for uſe than for ornament; and food, as what is neceſſary to life and health, but muſt not be perverted to the purpoſes of ſenſuality. Let them be informed, that by nature all men are equal; a leſſon which they will eaſily learn, as pride is one of thoſe paſſions which they ſeldom or never acquire of themſelves; and let them be made to underſtand, that a man is contemptible, not becauſe he is old, or ugly, or poor, but becauſe he is of indecent behaviour. Let them be accuſtomed to reverence old age; and for their parents to entertain the moſt profound reſpect, without repining at their commands, or venturing, on any pretence, to diſpute their opinion. This will make them affectionate and dutiful; for the more they reſpect a parent or teacher, the more they will love him: this will alſo teach them to be modeſt, obedient, and docile; and ſoon impreſs them with a ſenſe of their being ſubject to moral diſcipline, and accountable for their conduct.

'When

'When vices are practiſed, or without diſapprobation named, in the preſence of children; when a parent or teacher puniſhes at one time a fault which he overlooks at another; or neglects to take cognizance of a tranſgreſſion whereof the child knows that he cannot be ignorant: theſe are ſo many leſſons of immorality, which cannot fail to corrupt a young mind. To correct a child when one is in a paſſion, gives him an example of two vices at once, rage and revenge; for all correction of this kind is likely to be, and to the ſufferer will appear to be, exceſſive; and ſeem to have, and perhaps really has, ſomething vindictive in it. To bodily puniſhment we are not to have recourſe till all other means of reformation have been attempted in vain; and let this laſt remedy be applied, if at all applied, with temper and ſolemnity, that the child may ſee we are driven to it againſt our will, from a regard to our duty, and his good. Honour and ſhame are, as formerly obſerved, much more liberal motives; and experience proves that they may for the moſt part, if not always, be more effectual. Theſe, indeed, may be employed, with good ſucceſs, through the whole of life, as a preſervative from vice, and a curb to every inordinate paſſion.

'Whether a public ſchool, or the privacy of domeſtic education, be perferable, has long been matter of controverſy, and is not likely to be ſoon determined. Experience will not ſettle the point; for men of every character, and of all degrees of genius and literature, have been formed both by the one method and by the other. Suppoſing the teachers in both equally conſcientious, and of equal ability, one might ſay, perhaps, that the former is the beſt ſcene of of diſcipline for this world, and the latter for that which is to come. In the former there are, no doubt, ſuperior opportunities of acquiring habits of activity, a free and manly behaviour, with knowledge of the world and of human nature, as well as of making valuable connexions in the way of acquaintance and friendſhip: But in the latter may be expected more modeſty and innocence, ſtricter rectitude of principle, fewer temptations to irregularity, and leſs danger from bad company.

'Perhaps if the two methods were to be united; if they who frequent public ſchools were alſo to be continually under the eye of an attentive parent or tutor (which, comparatively ſpeaking, could happen but to few), the objection to thoſe crowded ſeminaries might in part be obviated: But without ſuch private inſpection, great ſchools, eſpecially in great towns, would ſeem to be extremely dangerous. Horace informs (Sat. 1. 6.), that he was educated in a way ſimilar to what is here propoſed; that his father, though by no means wealthy, brought him from his native village to Rome, and put him under the beſt maſters; but did himſelf carefully inſpect every part of his ſon's education and behaviour. What the poet has written on this ſubject merits particular attention, and does honour both to his father's worth and wiſdom, and to his own gratitude and filial piety. A more amiable picture of a father and a ſon is hardly to be met with in pagan antiquity.'

Dr. Beattie, Vol. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

AS you earneſtly preſs me to aſſiſt you with my advice in the choice of a wife, I take it for granted, that your income is equal to the expences of a family; for no wiſe man will be encouraged, by the hope of future gain, to ſtake his happineſs upon a contingent event, as no good man will deliberately involve another in his own diſtreſs. Let not your principal concern be the lady's portion, but her family and alliances. I do not mean with reſpect to magnificence and ſplendor, but an extenſive trade and correſpondence, from which greater advantage may be derived to a man of buſineſs, than from a very conſiderable fortune, which, if put to trade without ſuch advantages, will gradually diminiſh; and with this aggravation, that after ſudden affluence has introduced luxury, and rendered expenſive living habitual, mediocrity will be deemed indigence, and in-

digence

digence will become an inſupportable calamity. Neither ſuffer great expectations to betray you into a ſtate of ſervile dependence; you will then become a ſlave to the humour of the perſon whoſe fortune you hope to inherit; a wretch, perhaps, whoſe heart is rendered callous by avarice, and whoſe temper is ſoured by old age or diſeaſe; and, if you ſhould be the ſurvivor, you will probably have the mortification to find, that for ſome cauſeleſs and capricious diſguſt, the wealth which you expected to poſſeſs, is bequeathed to a ſtranger.

Let your wife be religious, but not a bigot; otherwiſe her time and thoughts will be wholly employed in devotional exerciſes, and her family affairs totally neglected; beſides, if her opinion be different from yours, ſhe will accuſe you of ſuperſtition or infidelity, and harraſs you with controverſy till you will fly from home, as an office of inquiſition, in which your wife is not only judge, but executioner.

Avoid her in whom the love of pleaſure appears to be a predominant paſſion, however enticing her wit, or however alluring her beauty. Domeſtic affairs will be deemed unworthy, and the expences which attend the indulgence of ſuch a diſpoſition will never affect her, till the fund be exhauſted; nor will ſhe be convinced that her deſires are unreaſonable, till the gratification of them is become impoſſible; for the love of pleaſure, acquired in youth, is ſo deeply rooted, and the opportunities of gratifying it ſo many, that a reformation cannot be hoped, even from a conviction of the neceſſity of attempting it, and an earneſt deſire to effect it, if there is not a degree of fortitude and reſolution, which has been ſeldom found in the ſtrongeſt minds, with all the advantages of habitual virtue.

Plain natural good ſenſe is an eſſential qualification, and is,

> 'Although no ſcience, fairly worth the ſeven.'

This, joined with that œconomy which it naturally produces, is the very baſis of matrimonial felicity: without theſe, all other accompliſhments would be either uſeleſs or hurtful; as theſe are the principles which direct every quality to the proper uſe, and make all conducive to the general good; and if you ſhould ſuffer by inevitable loſſes, and the hopes that were founded on honeſty and diligence ſhould be diſappointed, the woman who is poſſeſſed of theſe virtues will ſtill reduce your expenſes within the bounds of your income, and you may, with her, live in a manner intrenched, and almoſt bid defiance to every aſſault of fortune.

But there is no ſingle quality of ſo much importance as ſweetneſs of temper; to be eaſy and chearful, to meet you with ſmiles when the buſineſs of the day is over, to ſooth the anguiſh and anxiety that are produced by hurry and diſappointments; to be ſo perfectly yours, as to enter into your different paſſions and affections ſo deeply as to feel them with you, and for you, is to alleviate every ſorrow, and double all the felicities of life.

But this is a diſpoſition which is ſo exactly imitated by complaiſance, and good breeding, (which an elegant writer aptly terms an artificial good nature), that you will find all your ſagacity neceſſary to diſcover their difference.

With regard to perſon, rather chuſe one in whom there is nothing that diſguſts you, than a celebrated beauty; for time and fruition will certainly make you indifferent. But the beauty of your wife will attract the eyes of others, and will, perhaps, produce an attempt upon her chaſtity; if ſhe reſiſts, ſhe will not fail to make a merit of her reſiſtance; and having her vanity conſtantly flattered by the praiſe of others, ſhe will expect a degree of reſpect little ſhort of adoration from you: a reſpect which familiarity with the object is known to have no tendency to increaſe.

Notwithſtanding common prudence ſeems to countenance, and the baſeneſs and villainy of ſome ſeem to juſtify, the practice of making ſettlements, yet I diſapprove of it upon the whole; and tho', in ſome caſes, it may have anſwered good purpoſes, yet I doubt not but it has greatly contributed to render thoſe very perſons unhappy for whoſe advantage it was in-

intended, as it unavoidably occaſions a difference of intereſts, and naturally tends to deſtroy that union without which no matrimonial happineſs can ſubſiſt.

However, if the parents of the lady whom you ſhall chuſe by the foregoing rules, think a ſettlement neceſſary, I would not have you forego her upon that account: but do not ſuffer her to part with the power of diſpoſing of her money without the conſent of truſtees; for if any opening for the increaſe of your trade, the purchaſe of any extraordinary bargain, or the purſuit of any rational ſcheme, ſhould offer, you will find, to your mortification, that in every truſtee you have got a maſter. Neither grant a ſettlement large enough to make her independent, leſt you inveſt her with a power of which you may too often feel the ill effects.

I cannot quit this ſubject without adding one maxim, which, though generally neglected, is of great ſervice; be conſtantly diligent to keep alive deſire, and preſerve that delicacy of affection which is ſo juſtly celebrated, but ſo ſeldom felt.

Moſt people, after they are married, imagine that their point is gained, and lay aſide all thoſe little arts, that, by hiding the natural infirmities, and avoiding diſguſting indecencies, raiſed expectation which ſhould not be diſappointed. It ſhould be remembered, that the ſame means which were uſed to gain affection, are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve it. And I think an indelicate behaviour, and groſs familiarity, if they do not alienate affection, never fail to quench deſire. Obſerve, then, a ſcrupulous regard to decorum, nor indulge yourſelf in familiarities that violate decency; ſteadily preſerve, in your conduct, a proper degree of complaiſance: for it is a barrier, which, if once broken down, rudeneſs and incivility will ruſh in upon you, and bring along with them neglect and contempt, which may poſſibly grow into a fixed averſion.

After all, you are not to expect perfection, and muſt be ſatisfied if the good qualities are ſufficiently predominant in the perſon to ſtamp her character; and when you are poſſeſſed of this amiable, this truly deſirable object, treat her with all that regard and tenderneſs ſhe ſo well deſerves: for though, with a perſon of a contrary caſt, you muſt be inevitably unhappy; yet your felicity, even with one of this turn, muſt, in a great meaſure, depend on your own conduct. In one word, endeavour to make her happy, and you will find your own happineſs will follow as a neceſſary conſequence. P.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DR. GOLDSMITH.

Giving a deſcription of his ſituation in Edinburgh.

'My dear Bob!

'HOW many good excuſes (and you know I was ever good at an excuſe,) might I call up to vindicate my paſt ſhameful ſilence:—I might tell how I wrote a long letter at my firſt coming hither, and ſeem vaſtly angry at my not receiving an anſwer; I might alledge that buſineſs (with buſineſs you know I was always peſtered) had never given me time to finger a pen;—but I ſuppreſs theſe and twenty more equally plauſible, and as eaſily invented, ſince they might all be attended with a ſlight inconvenience, of being known to be lies; let me then ſpeak truth: an hereditary indolence (I have it from my mother's ſide) has hitherto prevented my writing to you, and ſtill prevents my writing at leaſt twenty-five letters more, due to my friends in Ireland. No turnſpit-dog gets up into his wheel with more reluctance than I ſit down to write; yet no dog ever loved the roaſt meat he turns better than I do him I now addreſs.—Yet, what ſhall I ſay now I'm entered? Shall I tire you with a deſcription of this unfruitful country, where I muſt lead you over their hills all brown with heath, or their vallies ſcarce able to feed a rabbit? Man alone ſeems to be the only creature who has arrived to the natural ſize in this poor ſoil—every part of the country preſents the ſame diſmal landſcape. No grove nor brook lend their muſic to cheer the ſtranger, or make the inhabitants forget their poverty: yet, with all theſe diſad-

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vantages to call him down to humility, a Scotchman is one of the proudeſt things alive:—the poor have pride ever to relieve them:—if mankind ſhould happen to deſpiſe them, they are maſters of their own admiration, and *that* they can plentifully beſtow on themſelves. From their pride and their poverty, as I take it, reſults one advantage this country enjoys; namely, the gentlemen are much better bred than amongſt us.—No ſuch character here as our fox-hunters, and they have expreſſed great ſurpriſe when I informed them that ſome men of Ireland of 1000l a-year, ſpend their whole lives in running after a hare, drinking to be drunk, and debauching every girl that will let them: and truly, if ſuch a being, equipped in his hunting dreſs, came among a circle of Scotch gentry, they would behold him with the ſame aſtoniſhment that a countryman would King George on horſeback. The men here have generally high cheek-bones, and are lean and ſwarthy, fond of action; dancing in particular. Though now I have mentioned dancing, let me ſay ſomething of their balls, which are very frequent here:—when a ſtranger enters the dancing-hall, he ſees one end of the room taken up with the ladies, who ſit diſmally in a group by themſelves; on the other end ſtand their penſive partners, that are to be; but no more intercourſe between the ſexes, than there is between two countries at war;—the ladies indeed may ogle, and the gentlemen ſigh, but an embargo is laid on any cloſer commerce; at length to interrupt hoſtilities, the lady directreſs, or intendant, what you will, pitches on a gentleman and lady to walk a minuet, which they perform with formality that approaches deſpondence. After five or ſix couple have thus walked the gauntlet, all ſtand up to country dances, each gentleman furniſhed with a partner from the aforſaid lady-directreſs, ſo they dance much and ſay nothing, and thus concludes our aſſembly. I told a Scotch gentleman, that ſuch a profound ſilence reſembled the ancient proceſſion of the Roman matrons in honour of Ceres: and the Scotch gentleman told me (and, faith, I believe he was right) that I was a very great pedant for my pains.—Now I'm come to the ladies, and to ſhew you that I love Scotland, and every thing that belongs to ſo charming a country, I inſiſt on it, and I give him leave to break my head that denies it, that the Scotch ladies are ten thouſand times handſomer and finer than the Iriſh:—to be ſure now I ſee your ſiſters Betty and Peggy vaſtly ſurpriſed at my partiality; but tell them flatly, I don't value them, or their fine ſkins, or eyes, or good ſenſe, or ———, a potatoe; for I ſay it, and will maintain it, and, as a convincing proof, (I'm in a very great paſſion) of what I aſſert, the Scotch ladies ſay it themſelves. But, to be leſs ſerious, where will you find a language ſo pretty become a pretty mouth, as the broad Scotch? and the women here ſpeak it in its higheſt purity; for inſtance, teach one of their young ladies to pronounce 'Whoar wull I gang,' with a becoming wideneſs of mouth, and, I'll lay my life, they will wound every hearer. We have no ſuch character here as a coquet; but, alas! how many envious prudes!—Some days ago I walked into my Lord Kilcoubry's (don't be ſurpriſed, my lord is but a glover†), when the Ducheſs of Hamilton (that fair who ſacrificed her beauty to ambition, and her inward peace to a title and gilt equipage), paſſed by in her chariot; her battered huſband, or, more properly, the guardian of her charms, ſat by her ſide. Strait, envy began, in the ſhape of no leſs than three ladies, who ſat with me, to find faults in her faultleſs form: 'for my part,' ſays the firſt, 'I think, what I always thought, that the Ducheſs has too much red in her complexion.' 'Madam, I'm of your opinion,' ſays the ſecond, 'and I think her face has a paliſh caſt, too much on the delicate order.' 'And let me tell you,' adds the third lady, whoſe mouth was puckered up to the ſize of an iſſue, 'that the Ducheſs has fine lips, but ſhe wants a mouth.' At this, every lady drew up her mouth as if ſhe was going to pronounce the letter P. But how ill, my Bob, does it

† The preſent Lord Kircudbright's father was a Glover in Edinburgh.

be-

become me, to ridicule women with whom I have ſcarce any correſpondence: —There are, 'tis certain, handſome women here; and, 'tis as certain, there are handſome men to keep them company. An ugly and a poor man is ſociety for himſelf: and ſuch ſociety the world lets me enjoy in great abundance.—Fortune has given you circumſtances, and nature a perſon, to look charming in the eyes of the fair world. Nor do I envy my dear Bob ſuch bleſſings, while I may ſit down and laugh at the world, and at myſelf the moſt ridiculous object in it.—But I begin to grow ſplenetic; and perhaps the fit may continue till I receive an anſwer to this. I know you can't ſend news from B. Mahon; but, ſuch as it is, ſend it all: every thing you write will be agreeable and entertaining to me. Has Geo. Conway put up a ſign yet; or John Finecly left off drinking drams; or Tom Allen got a new wig? But I leave to your own choice what to write.—While Oliver Goldſmith lives, know you have a friend!

P. S. Give my ſincereſt regards (not compliments, now you mind) to your agreeable family; and give my ſervice to my mother if you ſee her; for, as you expreſs it in Ireland, I have a ſneaking kindneſs for her ſtill.

Direct to me——Student in Phyſic, in Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26, 1753.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PIGEON.

THE varieties of the tame pigeon are ſo numerous, that it would be a vain attempt to mention them: ſo much is the figure and colour of this bird under human controul, that the pigeon-fanciers, by coupling a male and female of different ſorts, can breed them, as they expreſs it, to a feather: hence we have the various names of croppers, carriers, jacobines, powters, runts, tumblers, turbits, &c.

The tame pigeon, and all its beautiful varieties, is ſaid to derive its origin from the ſtock-dove; the Engliſh name implying its being the ſtock or ſtem, whence the other domeſtic kinds have been propagated. This bird, in its natural ſtate, is of a deep bluiſh aſh-colour; the breaſt [illegible] with a fine changeable green and purple: its wings are worked with two black bars, and its tail is barred with black near the end. Theſe are the colours of the pigeon in a ſtate of nature; and from theſe ſimple hints has the art of man propagated a variety which words cannot deſcribe, nor imagination ſuggeſt: nature, however, ſtill perſeveres in her great outline; and though the form, colour, and even the fecundity of theſe birds, may be thus altered, their natural manners and inclinations continue ſtill the ſame

It is well known that the dove-houſe pigeon breeds every month: it lays two white eggs, which generally produce young ones of different ſexes. From three or four o'clock in the evening, till nine the next day, the female ſits on the eggs; ſhe is then relieved by the male, who performs the ſame duty from ten till three, while his mate is procuring ſuſtenance abroad. Thus they take their ſtations alternately, till the young are excluded, which is from eighteen to twenty days, according to the warmth or coldneſs of the ſeaſon. If, during this term, the female neglects or delays to return at the expected hour, the male follows her, and compels her to attend her duty; ſhould the cock in his turn be dilatory, the hen retaliates with equal ſeverity, and will be obeyed.

So conſtant, however, is the hen pigeon to her eggs, that the legs of one were known to drop off before ſhe would deſert her little charge. Rather than neglect her duty, ſhe ſuffered the loſs of her limbs by the keen ſeverity of a froſt, and, whatever ſhe might endure, performed her taſk till the young ones made their appearance.

After pigeons are hatched, they require no food for the three firſt days; but it is neceſſary that they ſhould be kept warm, which is a taſk impoſed by the female upon herſelf. During this period ſhe never ſtirs out, except for a few minutes to procure a little food. From this time they are fed for eight or

ten days, with corn or grain of different kinds, which the old ones gather in the fields, and keep treaſured up in their crops, whence they throw it up again into the mouths of the young ones, who demand it very greedily.

So great is the produce of this bird in its domeſtic ſtate, that, in the ſpace of four years, near fifteen thouſand may be produced from a ſingle pair. Thoſe pigeons which are called carriers, and are employed to convey letters, are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all others by their eyes, which are ſurrounded with a broad circle of marked white ſkin: and by being of a dark blue or blackiſh colour. It is from their attachment to their native place, and particularly where they bring up their young, that theſe birds are employed in ſeveral countries as the moſt expeditious travellers. They are firſt brought from the place where they are bred, and whither it is intended to ſend them back with information. The letter is fixed under the bird's wing, and after feeding it well (leſt it ſhould ſtop by the way to eat) it is let looſe, to return. The little animal no ſooner finds itſelf at liberty, than its paſſion for its native ſpot, directs all its motions. It is ſeen, upon theſe occaſions, flying directly into the clouds to an amazing height; and there, with the greateſt certainty and exactneſs, directing itſelf by ſome ſurpriſing inſtinct towards home. It is ſaid that, in the ſpace of an hour and a half, they ſometimes perform a journey of forty miles; and Thevenot relates that they commonly travel from Aleppo to Alexandria (above eighty-eight miles) in leſs than ſix hours. It has been proved, by experiment, that one of theſe pigeons will travel three miles in a minute, or from St. Alban's to London in ſeven minutes.

The turtle-dove is ſmaller, and ſhyer than any of the former, and may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by the iris of the eyes, which is of a fine yellow, and by a beautiful crimſon circle which encompaſſes the eyelids. Theſe birds are famed for their fidelity and attachment; for when a pair is put in a cage, and one dies, the other will not ſurvive it. The turtle-dove is a bird of paſſage, and few or none continue in our northern climates during the winter; they come here in flocks to breed, in ſummer, and delight in open, mountainous, ſandy countries. They build their neſts in the midſt of woods; but they may be tamed, and even propagate in dove-houſes, like the tame pigeon; they will even pair with them, and produce a mixed ſpecies.

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER FROM VEGETABLES.

MOST vegetables expand their flowers and down, in ſun-ſhiny weather; and towards the evening, and againſt rain, cloſe them again; eſpecially at the begining of their flowering when the ſeeds are tender and ſenſible. This is viſible enough in the down of dandelion, and other downs; and particularly in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which, Gerard obſerves, are the countryman's *weather-wiſer*, whereby he tells the weather of the following day. The rule is, if the flowers are cloſe ſhut up, it betokens rain or *foul weather*; if they are ſpread abroad, *fair weather*. *Ger. Herb. Lib.* 2.

Lord Bacon informs us, that the ſtalk of trefoil ſwells againſt rain, and grows more upright: and the like may be obſerved, though not ſo ſenſibly, in the ſtalks of moſt other plants. He adds that in the ſtubble-fields there is found a ſmall red flower called by the country-people *wincopipe*, which, opening in a morning, is a certain indication of a fine day.

It is far from being inconceivable that vegetables ſhould be affected with the ſame cauſes which affect the weather: if we conſider them as ſo many hydrometers, and thermometers, conſiſting of an infinite number of tracheæ, or air veſſels; by which they have an immediate communication with the air, and partake of its moiſture and heat, &c. Theſe tracheæ are very viſible in the leaf of the ſcaboiſe, vine, &c.

Hence it is that all wood, even the hardeſt

hardeſt and moſt ſolid, ſwells in moiſt weather, the vapours eaſily inſinuating into their pores; eſpecially thoſe which are the higheſt and dryeſt. On this account we derive a very extraordinary uſe of wood for breaking rocks and mill-ſtones. The method at the quarries is this: having cut a rock into a cylinder, they divide that into ſeveral leſſer cylinders, by making holes at the proper diſtances round the great one: they fill theſe holes with ſo many pieces of ſallow wood dried in an oven, which in *moiſt weather*, becoming impregnated with the humid particles of the air, ſwell; and, like wedges, break or cleave the rock into ſeveral ſtones.

Country Remarks.

When there are but few nuts, cold and wet harveſts generally follow; but when there is a great ſhew of them, hot, heavy, and dry harveſts ſucceed.

If the oak bears much maſt, it foreſhows a long and ſevere winter. The ſame has been obſerved of hips and haws.

If broom is full of flowers, it uſually ſignifies plenty.

If the earth, or any moiſt or fenny places, yield any extraordinary ſcents or ſmells, rain is preſaged.

If dews lie long in the morning on the graſs, &c. fair weather is denoted; but if they riſe or vaniſh ſuddenly, and early in the morning, rain may be expected.

MEMOIRS OF CATHERINE I. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

CATHERINE I. Empreſs of Ruſſia, was the natural daughter of a country girl; born at Ringen, a ſmall village near Dorpt, in Livonia. The year of her birth is uncertain; but, according to her own account, ſhe came into the world on the 5th of April 1687. Her original name was Martha, which ſhe changed for Catherine when ſhe embraced the Greek religion. Count Roſen, a lieutenant-colonel in the Swediſh ſervice, who owned the village of Ringen, ſupported, according to the cuſtom of the country, both the mother and the child; and was, for that reaſon, ſuppoſed by many perſons to have been her father. She loſt her mother when ſhe was but three years old; and, as Count Roſen died about the ſame time, ſhe was left in ſo deſtitute a ſituation, that the pariſh-clerk of the village received her into his houſe. Soon afterwards Gluck, Lutheran miniſter of Marienburgh, happening, in a journey through thoſe parts, to ſee the foundling, took her under his protection, brought her up in his family, and employed her in attending his children. In 1701, and about the 14th year of her age, ſhe married a dragoon of the Swediſh garriſon of Marienburgh. Many different accounts are given of this tranſaction: one author of great credit affirms that the bride and bridegroom remained together eight days after their marriage; another, of no leſs authority, aſſerts, on the contrary, that on the morning of the nuptials her huſband being ſent with a detachment for Riga, the marriage was never conſummated. Thus much is certain, that the dragoon was abſent when Marienburgh ſurrendered to the Ruſſians; and Catherine, who was reſerved for a higher fortune, never ſaw him more.

General Bauer, upon the taking of Marienburgh, ſaw Catherine among the priſoners; and, being ſmitten with her youth and beauty, took her to his houſe, where ſhe ſuperintended his domeſtic affairs, and was ſuppoſed to be his miſtreſs. Soon afterwards ſhe was removed into the family of Prince Menzikof, who was no leſs ſtruck with the attractions of the fair captive. With him ſhe lived until 1704; when, in the ſeventeenth year of her age, ſhe became the miſtreſs of Peter the Great, and won ſo much upon his affections, that he eſpouſed her on the 29th of May 1711. The ceremony was ſecretly performed at Jawerof in Poland, in the preſence of General Bruce; and, on the 20th of February 1712, it was publickly ſolemnized with great pomp at Peterſburgh.

Catherine, by the moſt unwearied aſſiduity and unremitted attention, by the ſoftneſs and complacency of her diſpoſition, but above all by an extraordinary livelineſs and gaiety of temper, acquired a wonderful aſcendency over the mind of

Peter. The latter was ſubject to occaſional horrors, which at times rendered him gloomy and ſuſpicious, and raiſed his paſſions to ſuch an height as to produce a temporary madneſs. In theſe dreadful moments Catherine was the only perſon who durſt venture to approach him; and ſuch was the kind of faſcination ſhe had acquired over his ſenſes, that her voice compoſed his mind and calmed his agonies. From theſe circumſtances ſhe ſeemed neceſſary, not only to his comfort, but even to his very exiſtence; ſhe became his inſeparable companion on his journeys into foreign countries, and even in all his military expeditions.

The peace of Pruth, by which the Ruſſian army was reſcued from deſtruction, has been wholly attributed to Catherine, though ſhe was little more than an inſtrument in procuring the conſent of Peter. The latter, in his campaign of 1711 againſt the Turks, having imprudently led his troops into a diſadvantageous ſituation, took the deſperate reſolution of cutting his way through the Turkiſh army in the night. With this reſolution he retired to his tent in an agony of deſpair, and gave poſitive orders that no one ſhould be admitted under pain of death. In this important juncture the principal officers and the vice-chancellor Shaffirof aſſembled in the preſence of Catherine, and drew up certain preliminaries in order to obtain a truce from the grand vizier. In conſequence of this determination, plenipotentiaries were immediatedly diſpatched, without the knowledge of Peter, to the grand vizier, and a peace obtained upon more reaſonable conditions than could have been expected. With theſe conditions Catherine, notwithſtanding the orders iſſued by Peter, entered his tent, and prevailed upon him to ſign them. Catherine, by her conduct on this occaſion, acquired great popularity; and the Emperor particularly ſpecifies her behaviour at Pruth as one of the reaſons which induced him to crown her publickly at Moſcow with his own hand. This ceremony was performed in 1724; and altho' deſigned by Peter only as a proof of his affection, was the principal cauſe of her ſubſequent elevation.

Her influence continued undiminiſhed until a ſhort time before the death of the Emperor, when ſome circumſtances happened which occaſioned ſuch coolneſs between them as would probably have ended in a total rupture, if his death had not fortunately intervened. The original cauſe of this miſunderſtanding aroſe from the following diſcovery of a ſecret connection between Catherine and her firſt chamberlain, whoſe name was Mons. The Emperor, who was ſuſpicious of this connection, quitted Peterſburgh under pretence of removing to a villa for a few days, but privately returned to his winter palace in the capital. From thence he occaſionally ſent one of his confidential pages with a complimentary meſſage to the Empreſs, as if he had been in the country, and with ſecret orders to obſerve her motions. From the page's information, the Emperor, on the third night, ſurpriſed Catherine in her amour in an arbour of the garden with her favourite Mons; while his ſiſter, Madame Balke, who was firſt lady of the bed-chamber to the Empreſs, was, in company with another page upon the watch without the arbour.

Peter, whoſe violent temper was inflamed by this diſcovery, ſtruck Catherine with his cane, as well as the page, who endeavoured to prevent him from entering the arbour, and then retired without uttering a ſingle word either to Mons or his ſiſter. A few days after this tranſaction theſe perſons were taken into cuſtody, and Mons was carried to the winter palace, where no one had admiſſion to him but Peter, who himſelf brought him his proviſions. A report was at the ſame time circulated, that they were impriſoned for having received bribes, and making their influence over the Empreſs ſubſervient to their own mercenary views. Mons being examined by Peter, in the preſence of major-general Uſchakof, and threatened with the torture, confeſſed the connection which was laid to his charge. He was beheaded; his ſiſter received five ſtrokes of the knout, and was baniſhed into Siberia;

beria; two of her ſons, who were chamberlains, were alſo degraded, and ſent as common ſoldiers among the Ruſſian troops in Perſia. On the day ſubſequent to the execution of the ſentence, Peter conveyed Catherine in an open carriage under the gallows, to which was nailed the head of Mons. The Empreſs, without changing colour at this dreadful ſight, exclaimed, 'What a pity it is that there is ſo much corruption among courtiers!'

This event happened in the latter end of the year 1724, and it was ſoon followed by Peter's death, and Catherine upon her acceſſion recalled Madame Balke. It has been ſuſpected that ſhe ſhortened the days of her huſband by poiſon: But notwithſtanding the critical ſituation for Catherine in which he died, and her ſubſequent elevation, this charge is totally deſtitute of the leaſt ſhadow of proof; for the circumſtances of Peter's diſorder were too well known, and the peculiar ſymptoms of his laſt illneſs ſufficiently account for his death, without the neceſſity of recurring to poiſon.

While Peter was yet lying in the agonies of death, ſeveral oppoſite parties were caballing on the diſpoſal of the crown. At a conſiderable meeting of many among the principal nobility, it was ſecretly determined, on the moment of his diſſolution, to arreſt Catherine, and to place Peter Alexievitch upon the throne. Baſſevitz, appriſed of this reſolution, repaired in perſon to the Empreſs, although it was already night. 'My grief and conſternation,' replied Catherine, 'render me incapable of acting myſelf: do you and Prince Menzikof conſult together, and I will embrace the meaſures which you ſhall approve in my name.' Baſſevitz, finding Menzikof aſleep, awakened and informed him of the preſſing danger which threatened the Empreſs and her party. As no time remained for long deliberation, the prince inſtantly ſeized the treaſure, ſecured the fortreſs, gained the officers of the guards by bribes and promiſes, alſo a few of the nobility, and the principal clergy. Theſe partizans being convened in the palace, Catherine made her appearance: ſhe claimed the throne in right of her coronation at Moſcow; ſhe expoſed the ill effects of a minority; and promiſed, that, 'ſo far from depriving the Great Duke of the crown, ſhe would receive it only as a ſacred depoſit, to be reſtored to him when ſhe ſhould be united, in another world, to an adored huſband, whom ſhe was now upon the point of loſing.'

The pathetic manner with which ſhe uttered this addreſs, and the tears which accompanied it, added to the previous diſtribution of large ſums of money and jewels, produced the deſired effect: at the cloſe of this meeting the remainder of the night was employed in making the neceſſary preparations to inſure her acceſſion in caſe of the Emperor's death.

Peter at length expired in the morning of the 28th of January 1725. This event being made known, the ſenate, the generals, the principal nobility, and clergy, haſtened to the palace to proclaim the new ſovereign. The adherents of the Great Duke ſeemed ſecure of ſucceſs, and the friends of Catherine were avoided as perſons doomed to deſtruction. At this juncture Baſſevitz whiſpered one of the oppoſite party, 'The Empreſs is miſtreſs of the treaſure and the fortreſs; ſhe has gained over the guards and the ſynod, and many of the chief nobility; even here ſhe has more followers than you imagine; adviſe therefore your friends, to make no oppoſition as they value their heads.' This information being rapidly circulated, Baſſevitz gave the appointed ſignal, and the two regiments of guards, who had been gained by a largeſs to declare for Catherine, and had already ſurrounded the palace, beat to arms, 'Who has dared (exclaimed Prince Repnin, the commander in chief) to order out the troops without my knowledge?' 'I, (replied General Butterlin), without pretending to diſpute your authority, in obedience to the commands of my moſt gracious miſtreſs.' This ſhort reply was followed by a dead ſilence. In this moment of ſuſpence and anxiety Menzikof entered, preceding Catherine, ſupported by the Duke of Holſtein. She attempted to ſpeak, but was prevented by ſighs and tears from giving utterance to her words: at length, recovering her

ſelf, 'I come, (ſhe ſaid), notwithſtanding the grief which now overwhelms me, to aſſure you, that, ſubmiſſive to the will of my departed huſband, whoſe memory will be ever dear to me, I am ready to devote my days to the painful occupations of government, until Providence ſhall ſummon me to follow him.' Then, after a ſhort pauſe, ſhe artfully added, 'If the Great Duke will profit by my inſtructions, perhaps I ſhall have the conſolation, during my widowhood, of forming for you an emperor worthy of the blood and the name of him whom you have now irretrievably loſt.' 'As this criſis (replied Menzikof) is a moment of ſuch importance to the good of the empire, and requires the moſt mature deliberation, your majeſty will permit us to confer, without reſtraint, that this whole affair may be tranſacted without reproach, as well in the opinion of the preſent age as in that of poſterity.' 'Acting as I do (anſwered Catherine), more for the public good than for my own advantage, I am not afraid to ſubmit all my concerns to the judgment of ſuch an enlightened aſſembly; you have not only my permiſſion to confer with freedom; but I lay my commands upon you all to deliberate maturely on this important ſubject, and I promiſe to adopt whatever may be the reſult of your deciſions.' At the concluſion of theſe words the aſſembly retired into another apartment, and the doors were locked.

It was previouſly ſettled by Menzikof and his party that Catherine ſhould be Empreſs; and the guards, who ſurrounded the palace with drums beating and colours flying, effectually vanquiſhed all oppoſition. The only circumſtance, therefore, which remained, was to give a juſt colour to her title, by perſuading the aſſembly that Peter intended to have named her his ſucceſſor. For this purpoſe Menzikof demanded of that emperor's ſecretary, whether his late maſter had left any written declaration of his intentions? The ſecretary replied, 'That a little before his laſt journey to Moſcow he had deſtroyed a will; and that he had frequently expreſſed his deſire of making another, but had always been prevented by the reflection, that if he thought his people, whom he had raiſed from a ſtate of barbariſm to an high degree of power and glory, could be ungrateful, he would not expoſe his final inclinations to the inſult of a refuſal; and that if they recollected what they owed to his labours, they would regulate their conduct by his intentions, which he had diſcloſed with more ſolemnity than could be manifeſted by any writing.'

An altercation now began in the aſſembly; and ſome of the nobles having the courage to oppoſe the acceſſion of Catherine, Theophanes, archbiſhop of Pleſcof, called to their recollection the oath which they had all taken in 1722 to acknowledge the ſucceſſor appointed by Peter; and added, that the ſentiments of that emperor delivered by the ſecretary, were in effect an appointment of Catherine. The oppoſite party, however, denied theſe ſentiments to be ſo clear as the ſecretary choſe to inſinuate; and inſiſted, that as their late monarch had failed to nominate his heir, the election of the new ſovereign ſhould revert to the ſtate. Upon this the archbiſhop farther teſtified, that the evening before the coronation of the Empreſs at Moſcow, Peter had declared, in the houſe of an Engliſh merchant, that he ſhould place the crown upon her head with no other view than to leave her miſtreſs of the empire after his deceaſe. This atteſtation being confirmed by many perſons preſent, Menzikof cried out, 'What need have we of any teſtament! A refuſal to conform to the inclination of our great ſovereign, thus authenticated, would be both unjuſt and criminal. Long live the Empereſs Catherine!' Theſe words being inſtantaneouſly repeated by the greateſt part of thoſe who were preſent, Menzikof ſaluted Catherine by the title of Empreſs, paid his firſt obeiſance by kiſſing her hand; and his example was followed by the whole aſſembly. She next preſented herſelf at the window to the guards, and to the people, who ſhouted acclamations of 'Long live Catherine!' while Menzikof ſcattered among them handfuls of money. Thus (ſays a contemporary) the Empreſs was raiſed

raiſed to the throne by the guards, in the ſame manner as the Roman emperors by the prætorian cohorts, without either the appointment of the people or of the legions.

The reign of Catherine may be conſidered as the reign of Menzikof, that Empreſs having neither inclination or abilities to direct the helm of government; and ſhe placed the moſt implicit confidence in a man who had been the original author of her good fortune, and the ſole inſtrument of her elevation to the throne.

During her ſhort reign, her life was very irregular; ſhe was extremely averſe to buſineſs; would frequently, when the weather was fine, paſs whole nights in the open air; and was particularly intemperate in the uſe of toaky-wine. Theſe irregularities, joined to a cancer and a dropſy, haſtened her end; and ſhe expired on the 17th of May 1726, a little more than two years after her acceſſion to the throne, and in about the 40th year of her age.

As the deaths of ſovereigns in deſpotic countries are ſeldom imputed to natural cauſes, that of Catherine has alſo been attributed to poiſon; as if the diſorders which preyed upon her frame were not ſufficient to bring her to her grave. Some aſſert, that ſhe was poiſoned in a glaſs of ſpiritous liquor; others, by a pear given her by a General Diever. Suſpicions alſo fell upon Prince Menzikof, who, a ſhort time before her deceaſe, had a trifling miſunderſtanding with her, and who was accuſed of haſtening her death, that he might reign with ſtill more abſolute power during the minority of Peter II. But theſe reports deſerve not the leaſt credit, and were merely dictated by the ſpirit of party, or by popular rumour.

Catherine was, in her perſon, under the middle ſize, and in her youth delicate and well-formed, but inclined to corpulency as ſhe advanced in years. She had a fair complexion, dark eyes, and light hair, which ſhe was always accuſtomed to dye with a black colour. She could neither write nor read; her daughter Elizabeth uſually ſigned her name for her, and particularly to her laſt will and teſtament; and Count Oſterman generally put her ſignature to the public decrees and diſpatches. Her abilities have been greatly exaggerated by her panegyriſts. Gordon, who had frequently ſeen her, ſeems, of all writers, to have repreſented her character with the greateſt juſtneſs, when he ſays, 'She was a very pretty well-looking woman, of good ſenſe, but not of that ſublimity of wit, or rather that quickneſs of imagination, which ſome people have believed. The great reaſon why the Czar was ſo fond of her, was her exceeding good temper; ſhe never was ſeen peeviſh or out of humour; obliging and civil to all, and never forgetful of her former condition; withal, mighty grateful.' Catherine maintained the pomp of majeſty with an air of eaſe and grandeur united; and Peter uſed frequently to expreſs his admiration at the propriety with which ſhe ſupported her high ſtation, without forgetting that ſhe was not born to that dignity.

The following anecdotes will prove that ſhe bore her elevation meekly; and, as Gordon aſſerts, was never forgetful of her former condition. When Wurmb, who had been a tutor to Gluck's children at the time that Catherine was a domeſtic in that clergyman's family, preſented himſelf before her after her marriage with Peter had been publicly ſolemnized, ſhe recollected and addreſſed him with great complacency, 'What! thou good man, art thou ſtill alive! I will provide for thee.' And ſhe accordingly ſettled upon him a penſion. She was no leſs attentive to the family of her benefactor Gluck, who died a priſoner at Moſcow: ſhe penſioned his widow; made his ſon a page; portioned the two eldeſt daughters; and advanced the youngeſt to be one of her maids of honour. If we may believe Weber, ſhe frequently inquired after her firſt huſband; and, when ſhe lived with Menzikof, uſed ſecretly to ſend him ſmall ſums of money, until, in 1705, he was killed in a ſkirmiſh with the enemy.

But the moſt noble part of her character was her peculiar humanity and com-

compaſſion for the unfortunate. Motraye has paid an handſome tribute to this excellence ‘ She had, in ſome ſort, the government of all his (Peter's) paſſions; and even ſaved the lives of a great many more perſons than Le Fort was able to do: ſhe inſpired him with that humanity, which, in the opinion of his ſubjects, nature ſeemed to have denied him. A word from her mouth in favour of a wretch, juſt going to be ſacrificed to his anger, would diſarm him; but if he was fully reſolved to ſatisfy that paſſion, he would give orders for the execution when ſhe was abſent, for fear ſhe ſhould plead for the victim.’ In a word, to uſe the expreſſion of the celebrated Munich, ‘ *Elle etoit proprement la mediatrice entre le monarque et ſes ſujets.*’

SPEECHES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Speech *at the Camp of Tilbury, in* 1588.

WHEN the mind is alarmed with the terror of invaſion, it is natural to look back to the times of ſimilar threatenings, and to compare circumſtances. The following ſpeech made by Queen Elizabeth at the camp of Tilbury, when England was under the moſt diſmal apprehenſions on account of the Spaniſh Armada, ſhows with what temper of mind ſhe received theſe threatenings, and where ſhe truſted her defence:

‘ My loving People,

‘ We have been perſuaded by ſome that are careful of our ſafety, to take heed how we commit ourſelves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but aſſure you I do not deſire to live to diſtruſt my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear; I have always ſo behaved myſelf, that under God I have placed my chiefeſt ſtrength and ſafeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my ſubjects. And therefore I am come amongſt you at this time, not as for my recreation or ſport, but being reſolved, in the midſt and heat of the battle, to live or die amongſt you all; and to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood even in the duſt. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a king, and a king of England too; and think foul ſcorn that Parma, or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, ſhould dare to invade the borders of my realms; to which, rather than any diſhonour ſhould grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your General, Judge, and Rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already by your forwardneſs, that you have deſerved rewards and crowns; and we do aſſure you, on the word of a Prince, they ſhall be duly paid you. In the mean time, my Lieutenant-General ſhall be in my ſtead; than whom never Prince commanded more noble and worthy ſubject; not doubting by your obedience to my General, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we ſhall ſhortly have a famous victory over thoſe enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.’

Mr Hume makes the following remarks upon the Queen's conduct: ‘ By this ſpirited behaviour, ſhe revived the tenderneſs and admiration of the ſoldiery; an attachment to her perſon became a kind of enthuſiaſm among them, and they aſked one another, Whether it were poſſible that Engliſhmen could abandon this glorious cauſe, (their country, and their religion), could diſplay leſs fortitude than appeared in the female ſex, or could ever, by any dangers, be induced to relinquiſh the defence of their heroic Princeſs?’

Her Majesty's speech *to both Houſes of Parliament, April* 10 1593.

‘ This kingdom hath had many wiſe, noble, and victorious Princes: I will not compare with any of them for wiſdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but ſaving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, ſincerity, and juſtice. I will compare with any Prince that ever you had or ſhall have.

‘ It may be thought ſimplicity in me, that all this time of my reign I have not ſought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions, for opportunity hath ſerved me to do it. I acknowledge my woman-

womanhood and weakneſs in that reſpect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things ſo obtained: that hath only held me from ſuch attempts. And I muſt ſay, my mind was never to invade my neighbours, or to uſurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a juſt prince.

'Yet the King of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller and the beginner of all theſe wars, in which he doth me the greateſt wrong that can be; for my conſcience doth not accuſe my thoughts, wherein I have done him the leaſt injury; but I am perſuaded in my conſcience, if he knew what I know, he himſelf would be ſorry for the wrong that he hath done me.

'I fear not all his threatenings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not ſtir me: for though he come againſt me with a greater power than ever was his *Invincible Navy*, I doubt not (God aſſiſting me, upon whom I always truſt) but that I ſhall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage againſt him; for my cauſe is juſt.

'I heard ſay, when he attempted his laſt invaſion, ſome upon the ſea-coaſt forſook their towns, and flew up higher into the country, and left all naked and expoſed to his entrance. But I ſwear unto you by God, if I knew thoſe perſons, or any that ſhall do ſo hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be ſo fearful in ſo urgent a cauſe.

'The ſubſidies you gave me, I accept thankfully, if you give me your good wills with them; but if the neceſſity of the time, and your preſervations did not require it, I would refuſe them. But let me tell you that the ſum is not ſo much, but that it is needful for a Prince to have ſo much always in her coffers for your defence in time of need, and not to be driven to get it when we ſhould uſe it.

'You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your counties, I require you to take care that the people be well armed, and in readineſs upon all occaſions. You that be judges and juſtices of the peace, I command and ſtraightly charge you, that you ſee the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws when we have put life into them.'

MEMOIRS OF MR WILLIAM AIKMAN, PAINTER.

AMONG the eminent Scottiſh artiſts who have been better known abroad than in their own country, muſt be claſſed the object of the preſent memoir. Wealth may be ſaid to be the parent of the fine arts; and a poor country muſt in general be abandoned by ſuch of her children as have a deſire for attaining excellence in that line; for, in ſuch a country, models of perfection are rare, and few opportunities occur for an artiſt either to correct his judgment, or improve his taſte. There, however, it as neceſſarily happens that, as adventitious circumſtances rarely call the attention of youth to that line of buſineſs, it is the powerful incitements of genius alone that prompts any one to proſecute the ſtudy of the fine arts; ſo that perhaps fewer unſucceſsful attempts may be expected there to be made, than in countries which are more favourably circumſtanced.

There are few inſtances of young perſons in Scotland ſetting out in life with an intention of proſecuting the fine arts: It is ſcarcely ever within the view of the parents. The education of children, of perſons in eaſy circumſtances in Scotland, is invariably directed towards the attainment of literary knowledge, either to fit them for the profeſſion of the law, or to enable them to act a becoming part in the character of a gentleman. Hence it happens that Scottiſh artiſts abroad, are generally as much diſtinguiſhed for elegant mental acquirements as profeſſional ſkill; which tends to connect them more intimately with acquaintances formed abroad than is uſual among thoſe of other nations, and which too often prevents them from returning to their native country, or continuing in it after they have attained eminence in their art.

Such was the caſe with Mr Aikman. His father, a man of eminence at the Scottiſh bar, intended that his ſon ſhould follow the ſame profeſſion with himſelf

and gave him an education ſuitable to theſe views; but the ſtrong predilection of the ſon to the fine arts ſruſtrated his views; and he was no ſooner at liberty to chooſe for himſelf, than he decidedly determined to abandon the ſtudy of the law, and to attach himſelf to that of painting alone.

Poetry, painting, and muſic, have, with juſtice, been called ſiſter arts. The finer feelings of the human mind are the object on which they all are intended to operate; and it ſeldom happens that any perſon excels much in one of theſe arts who is not likewiſe an admirer of the others. Mr Aikman was fond of poetry; and was particularly delighted with thoſe unforced ſtrains which, proceeding from the heart, are calculated to touch the congenial feelings of ſympathetic minds, and make them vibrate with that delicate uniſon which thoſe alone, who have felt it, can appreciate. It was this propenſity which attached Mr Aikman ſo warmly to Allan Ramſay, the Doric bard of Scotland, whoſe artleſs ſtrains have been admired wherever the language in which he wrote was known. Though younger than the bard, Mr Aikman, while at college, formed an intimate acquaintance with Allan Ramſay, which conſtituted a principal part of his happineſs at that time, and of which he always bore the tendereſt recollection. It was the ſame delicate bias of mind, which, at a future period of his life, attached him ſo warmly to Thomſon, who unknown, and unprotected by others at that time, ſtood in need of, and obtained the warmeſt patronage of Aikman; who perhaps conſidered as it as one of the moſt fortunate occurrences in his life, that he had it in his power to introduce this young poet of nature to Sir Robert Walpole, (who wiſhed to be reckoned the patroniſer of genius), Arbuthnot, Swift, Pope, Gay, and the other *beaux eſprits* of that brilliant period. Thomſon could never forget this kindneſs; and when he had the misfortune, too ſoon, to loſe his warm friend and kind protector, he bewailed the loſs in ſtrains which, for juſtneſs of thought, and genuine pathos of expreſſion, will perhaps be allowed to equal any thing he had ever wrote, though ſome may think they fall ſhort of other paſſages in that flowing melody of ſound, which to few others have been able to imitate *.

Mr Aikman having proſecuted his ſtudies for ſome time in Britain, found, that to complete them, it would be neceſſary to go into Italy, to form his taſte on the fine models of antiquity, which there alone can be found in abundance. And as he perceived that the profeſſion he was to follow, could not permit him to manage properly his paternal eſtate, ſituated in a remote place, near Arbroath in the county of Forfar in Scotland, he at this time thought proper to ſell it, and ſettle all family claims upon him, that he might thus be at full liberty to act as circumſtances might require. In the year 1707 he went to Italy, and having reſided chiefly at Rome for three years, and taken inſtructions from, and formed an acquaintance with the principal artiſts of that period, he choſe to gratify his curioſity by travelling into Turkey. He went firſt to Conſtantinople, and from thence to Smyrna. There he became acquainted with all the Britiſh gentlemen of the Factory; and finding them a very agreeable ſet of people he made a longer ſtay than he had intended. They had even nigh engaged him to forſake the pencil and to join them in the Turkey trade: but that ſcheme not taking place, he went once more to Rome and purſued his former ſtudies there, till the year 1712, when he returned to his native country. There he followed his profeſſion of painting for ſome time, applauded by the diſcerning few; though the public, too poor at that period to be able to purchaſe valuable pictures, were unable to give adequate encouragement to his ſuperior merit.

John Duke of Argyll, who equally admired the artiſt and eſteemed the man, regretting that ſuch talents ſhould be loſt, at length prevailed on Mr Aikman to move with all his family to London, in the year 1723, thinking this the only theatre in Britain where his talents could be properly

* See Poetry, p. 275.

perly displayed. There, under the auspices of the Duke of Argyll, who honoured Mr Aikman with particular marks of his friendship, he formed anew habits of intimacy with the first artists there, particularly with Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose studies and dispositions of mind were very congenial to his own.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ANCIENT AND MODERN
PUNISHMENTS FOR ADULTERY.

PUNISHMENTS have been annexed to adultery in most ages and nations, though of different degrees of severity. In many it has been capital; in others venial, and attended only with slight pecuniary mulcts. Some of the penalties are serious, and even cruel; others of a jocose and humorous kind. Even contrary things have been enacted as punishments for adultery. By some laws, the criminals are forbid marrying together in case they became single; by others, they are forbid to marry any besides each other: by some, they are incapacitated from ever committing the like crime again; by others, they are glutted with it till it becomes downright nauseous.

Among the rich Greeks, adulterers were allowed to redeem themselves by a pecuniary fine; the woman's father in such cases, returned the dower he had received from her husband, which sum was refunded by the adulterer. Another punishment among those people was, putting out the eyes of adulterers.

The Athenians had an extraordinary way of punishing adulterers, practised at least on the poorer sort who were not able to pay the fines. This was an awkward sort of empalement, performed by thrusting one of the largest radishes up the anus of the adulterer, or, in defect thereof, a fish, with a large head, called *mugil* 'mullet.' Alcæus is said to have died this way, though it is doubted whether the punishment was reputed mortal. Juvenal and Catullus speak of this custom as received also among the Romans, though not authorised by an express law, as it was among the Greeks.

There are various conjectures concerning the ancient punishment of adultery among the Romans. Some will have it to have been made capital by a law of Romulus, and again by the twelve tables. Others, that it was first made capital by Augustus; and others not before the emperor Constantine. The truth is, the punishment in the early days was very various, much being left to the discretion of the husband and parents of the adulterous wife, who exercised it differently, rather with the silence and countenance of the magistrate than any formal authority from him. Thus, we are told, the wife's father was allowed to kill both parties, when caught in the fact, provided he did it immediately, killing both together and as it were with one blow. The same power ordinarily was not indulged the husband, except the crime was committed with some mean or infamous person; though, in other cases, if his rage carried him to put them to death he was not punished as a murderer. On many occasions, however, revenge was not carried so far; but mutilating, castrating, cutting off the ears, noses, &c served the turn. The punishment allotted by the *lex Julia* was not, as many have imagined, death, but rather banishment, or deportation, being interdicted fire and water: though Octavius appears, in several instances, to have gone beyond his own law, and to have put adulterers to death. Under Macrinus, many were burnt at a stake. Constantine first by law made the crime capital. Under Constantius and Constans, adulterers were burnt, or sewed in sacks and thrown into the sea. Under Leo and Marcian, the penalty was abated to perpetual banishment, or cutting off the nose. Under Justinian, a farther mitigation was granted, at least in favour of the wife, who was only to be scourged, lose her dower, and be shut up in a monastery: after two years, the husband was at liberty to take her back again; if he refused, she was shaven, and made a nun for life: but it still remained death in the husband. The reason alledged for this difference is that the woman is

the weaker veſſel. Matthæus declaims againſt the empreſs Theodora, who is ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of this law, as well as of others procured in favour of that ſex from the emperor.

Under Theodoſius, women convicted of this crime were puniſhed after a very ſingular manner, viz. by a public conſtupration; being locked up in a narrow cell, and forced to admit to their embraces all the men that would offer themſelves. To this end, the gallants were to dreſs themſelves on purpoſe, having ſeveral little bells faſtened to their clothes, the tinkling of which gave notice to thoſe without of every motion. This cuſtom was aboliſhed by the ſame prince.

By the Jewiſh law, adultery was puniſhed by death in both parties, where they were both married, or only the woman. The Jews had a particular method of trying, or rather purging, an adultereſs, or a woman ſuſpected of the crime, by making her drink the bitter waters of jealouſy; which, if ſhe were guilty, made her ſwell.

Among the Mingrelians, according to Chardin, adultery is puniſhed with the forfeiture of a hog, which is uſually eaten in good friendſhip between the gallant, the adultereſs, and the cuckold. In ſome parts of the Indies, it is ſaid, any man's wife is permitted to proſtitute herſelf to him who will give an elephant for the uſe of her; and it is reputed no ſmall glory to her to have been rated ſo high. Adultery is ſaid to be ſo frequent at Ceylon, that not a woman but practiſes it, notwithſtanding its being puniſhable with death. Among the Japaneſe, and divers other nations, adultery is only penal in the woman. Among the Abyſſinians, the crime of the huſband is ſaid to be puniſhed on the innocent wife. In the Marian iſlands, on the contrary, the woman is not puniſhable for adultery; but if the man goes aſtray, he pays ſeverely; the wife and her relations waſte his lands, turn him out of his houſe, &c. Among the Chineſe, adultery is not capital; for it is ſaid, that fond parents will make a contract for their daughters future huſbands to allow them the indulgence of a gallant.

In Spain, they puniſh adultery in men by cutting off that part which had been the inſtrument of the crime. In Poland, before Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed, they puniſhed adultery and fornication in a very particular manner: the criminal they carried to the market-place, and there faſtened him by the genitals with a nail; laying a razor within his reach, and leaving him under a neceſſity, either of doing juſtice upon himſelf, or of periſhing in that condition.

The Saxons formerly burnt the adultereſs, and over her aſhes erected a gibbet, whereon the adulterer was hanged. In this kingdom, likewiſe, adultery, by the ancient laws, was ſeverely puniſhed. King Edmund, the Saxon, ordered adultery to be puniſhed in the ſame manner as homicide; and Canute, the Dane, ordered that a man who committed adultery ſhould be baniſhed, and that the woman ſhould have her noſe and ears cut off. In the time of Henry I. it was puniſhed with the loſs of eyes and genitals.

In Britain, adultery is reckoned a ſpiritual offence, that is cognizable by the ſpiritual courts, where it is puniſhed by fine and penance. The common law takes no farther notice of it, than to allow the party aggrieved an action and damages. This practice is often cenſured by foreigners, as making too light of a crime, the bad conſequences of which, public as well as private, are ſo great. It has been anſwered, that perhaps this penalty, by civil action, is more wiſely calculated to prevent the frequency of the offence, which ought to be the end of all laws, than a ſeverer puniſhment. He that is, by a judgement of law, according to circumſtances, ſtripped of great part of his fortune, thrown into priſon till he can pay it, or forced to fly his country, will no doubt, in moſt caſes, own that he pays dearly for his pleaſures.

As to the moral turpitude of this offence, ſome have vainly endeavoured to deny or explain it away by various arguments, and even by an appeal to ſcripture. On the part of the man who ſolicits the chaſtity of a married woman, it

it certainly includes the crime of ſeduction, and is attended with miſchief ſtill more complicated and extenſive: it creates a new ſufferer, the injured huſband, upon whoſe ſimplicity and affection is inflicted a wound the moſt painful and incurable that human nature knows. The infidelity of the woman is aggravated by cruelty to her children, who are generally involved in their parents ſhame, and always made unhappy by their quarrel.

It has been argued, that theſe conſequences ought leſs to be attributed to the crime than to the diſcovery. But, in the firſt place, the crime could not be diſcovered unleſs it were committed, and the commiſſion is never ſecure from diſcovery. Secondly, if adulterous connections were allowable, whenever the parties could hope to eſcape detection, which is the concluſion to which this argument leads, the huſband would be left no other ſecurity for his wife's chaſtity, than in her want of opportunity or temptation: which would probably deter moſt men from marrying; or render marriage a ſtate of continual jealouſy and alarm to the huſband, which would end in the ſlavery and confinement of the wife.

The marriage vow is 'witneſſed before God,' and accompanied with circumſtances of ſolemnity and religion which approach to the nature of an oath. The married offender, therefore, incurs a crime little ſhort of perjury, and the ſeduction of a married woman is little leſs than ſubornation of perjury:—and this guilt is independent of the diſcovery.

But the uſual apology for adultery is the prior tranſgreſſion of the other party; and ſo far indeed, as the bad effects of adultery are anticipated by the conduct of the huſband or wife who offends firſt, the guilt of the ſecond offender is extenuated. But this can never amount to a juſtification; unleſs it could be ſhewn that the obligation of the marriage-vow depends upon the condition of reciprocal fidelity; a conſtruction which appears founded neither in expediency, nor in the terms of the vow, nor in the deſign of the legiſlature which preſcribed the marriage-rite. The way of conſidering the offence upon the footing of provocation and retaliation, is a childiſh trifling with words.

It has been controverted, whether adultery may be lawfully committed in war, with the enemies wives? The anſwer is in the negative, and the authoriſed practice of civilized nations is agreeable to this. It has alſo been a famous queſtion, whether it be lawful for a woman to commit adultery with the conſent of her huſband, and for the procuring ſome great good to him? St Auſtin apparently allows of it; at leaſt, he does not condemn it.

It has likewiſe been a diſpute, whether it be lawful for one of the parties married to commit adultery, with the conſent of the other, for the ſake of having children? of which we have inſtances in Abraham, who, on this account, converſed with Hagar; and likewiſe among the Greeks and Romans. Polman, a German profeſſor, has a diſſertation on the huſband's right to alienate his wife's body to another's uſe.

It is much diſputed, whether adultery diſſolves the bond of matrimony, and be a ſufficient cauſe of divorce, ſo that the parties may marry again. This was allowed in the ancient church, and is ſtill continued in the Greek, as well as the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches. Romaniſts, however, diſallow of it, and the council of Trent even anathematized thoſe who maintain it; though the canon of anathematization was mitigated in deference to the republic of Venice, in ſome of whoſe dominions, as Zant, Cephalonia, &c. the contrary uſage obtains. The eccleſiaſtical courts of England ſo far agree with the Papiſts, that they only grant a divorce *a menſa et thoro*, in caſe of adultery; ſo that a complete divorce, to enable the parties to marry again, cannot be had without an act of parliament.

In Scotland a diſtinction is made between *ſimple* and *notour* adultery. Notorious, or open adulterers, were, by St. 1563 c. 74. puniſhable with death. The puniſhment for ſimple adultery is no where defined by ſtatute, and is therefore left to the diſcretion of the judge.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES *between* Great Britain *and* Hanover, *relative to a body of his Majeſty's Hanoverian forces, conſiſting of eight regiments of cavalry, of fifteen battalions of infantry, and of a detachment of artillery, which are to be taken into the pay of* Great Britain, *and employed upon the continent on ſuch ſervices as the exigency of affairs may require.*

Article I. THESE troops are to ſerve, and to be employed in Europe only.

II. The extent of their pay, and all other allowances, privileges, and advantages, being dependent upon the particular country in which they may be employed, is to be governed by eſtabliſhed precedent; and the firſt tariff or ordonnance declared, and confirmed by his Majeſty, for the uſe of the electoral troops, on emergencies ſimilar to the preſent; and on all occaſions where they are called upon, to ſerve out of their own country.

III. Their ſaid pay is to commence from the 22d day of February 1793, being the day on which the orders for their march were given; and it is to be continued to them for the ſpace of three months, after their return to their own country. During the time they ſhall be employed on this ſervice, they are to perform all duties in common with the other troops with which they may occaſionally ſerve, in proportion to their numbers; and their officers are to take rank on all duties and commands, according to the ſeniority of commiſſion, in conformity to the general rules eſtabliſhed in all armies.

IV. They are to have their own chaplains, and to be allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, according to the rites, and eſtabliſhed modes of worſhip of the German church.

V. In all caſes of military delinquency, the offenders are to be tried, judged, and puniſhed by their own martial law, and articles of war; and the officers commanding the different regiments, as well as the commanding officer of the whole corps, ſhall be enjoined to adhere ſtrictly to the ſaid martial law, and articles of war; and to take care that the ſame be, on all occaſions, duly obſerved by the officers and ſoldiers under their command.

VI. It being very remote from his Majeſty's intention to ſuffer his electoral military cheſt to reap any pecuniary profit or advantage from the circumſtance of this corps of Hanoverian troops paſſing, upon the preſent emergency, into the Britiſh ſervice; it is, on the other hand, but reaſonable and juſt, and muſt accordingly be underſtood, that Great Britain is to defray all ſuch expences as may be found neceſſary for enabling the ſaid corps to take the field, as well as for its maintenance and ſupport during the time it remains in the Britiſh ſervice, upon an equal footing with the troops of any other nation with which it may be deſtined to ſerve; and, in particular, that not only a reaſonable and fair allowance ſhall be made for ſupplying the deficiencies which muſt neceſſarily be occaſioned in his Majeſty's electoral army, by the employment of this corps out of his own German dominions; but that due proviſion ſhall alſo be made for recruiting and keeping it complete, ſo long as it remains on that ſervice; and for making good ſuch loſſes as it may ſuſtain in action, according to the preſent practice in other armies.

VII. It is ſtipulated further, that ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and private men as may become diſabled by wounds or other caſualities happening to them, while actually in the Britiſh ſervice, ſhall be allowed the uſual penſions at the expence of Great Britain, which ſaid penſions are moreover to be paid them in their own country, upon authentic and ſatisfactory certificates of their exiſtence and identity being from time to time produced by his Majeſty's Hanoverian chancery of war.

(Signed) ALVENSLEBEN.

Groſvenor-ſquare, March 4. 1793.

Articles of Agreement relative to an additional body of his Majeſty's electoral troops, to be taken forthwith into the pay of Great Britain.

IT having been found expedient for the public ſervice to augment the corps of Hanoverian troops now ſerving in the pay of Great Britain, in Flanders; and his Majeſty having accordingly been pleaſed to order this augmentation, (a ſtate of which is hereunto annexed), to be completely equipped and in readineſs to take the field at the opening of the next campaign: it has in conſequence thereof been agreed upon, and is hereby made known and declared,

That this additional corps of Hanoverian troops ſhall be put, in all reſpects, upon the ſame footing with that which is at preſent employed in the Britiſh ſervice, and ſhall enjoy the like advantages, privileges, and emoluments of every kind, as were

were granted to the ſaid corps, and were particularly detailed and ſpecified in the preliminary articles relative thereto, agreed upon and ſigned on the 4th day of March 1793, which articles are deemed to be hereby confirmed and extended to this additional corps, in full force, and to the ſame effect, as if herein inſerted, word for word.

And as this additional corps is engaged to march from Hanover, as early as poſſible in the month of February next, ſo as to join the army in Flanders in the month of March following, it is therefore agreed that its pay is to commence from the 22d day of January 1794.

(Signed) ALVENSLEBEN.

Grofvenor-Square, January 7. 1794.

The Directorial Envoy of Mentz, at Ratiſbon, received a reſcript from his Court on the 18th ult. which contains the following particulars:

'THAT upon the demand of the King of Pruſſia for the ſupport of his army, &c. the Elector had called an aſſembly of the Circles at Frankfort; that till then he was ignorant that his Majeſty the Emperor concurred with the Pruſſian Monarch; that the Imperial Miniſter had ſince declared, that the propoſal for the raiſing of the Empire, the arming of the peaſants, and the further ſupport of the Pruſſians, was found to be more juſt and reaſonable than they at firſt appeared to be; and that the Emperor approved the exertions of the Circles. The Elector was further of opinion, the object of the Circles, in the preſent campaign, ſhould be the recovery of that part of the Empire lately conquered by the enemy, and to form a ſtrong barrier againſt France between the Rhine and the Moſelle; which object, it was thought, the Pruſſian army was more fit for than any other.

'The contingents alone, it was obſerved were not ſufficiently ſtrong to act againſt ſo dangerous an enemy as the French; and beſides, they are not in a collected ſtate now that the campaign ſhould open. Things being thus circumſtanced, and the King of Pruſſia determined to march his army off, excepting 20,000 men, the beſt method that could be purſued ſeemed to the Elector to be, that of adviſing the Circles to accommodate themſelves to the meaſures of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, in the moſt convenient manner. The Elector therefore propoſed, *firſt*, that the Pruſſian army ſhould be increaſed to 60,000 or 70,000 men; and, *2dly*, the King ſhould make no conqueſts for himſelf, but confine his operations to the recovery of the Imperial territory, for the purpoſe of forming a ſafe barrier; and, *3dly*, that except the ſubſidies and proviſions now granted, the King ſhould aſk no farther compenſations for any paſt or future ſervices. Under theſe conſiderations the Elector thought it adviſeable that the King of Pruſſia ſhould be ſupported by the Circles, with money raiſed upon bankers, upon the credit of the empire, to be paid afterwards by inſtalments, and obtained in the firſt place by a tax in the various Circles, diſtricts, &c. And in caſe of any conqueſts made upon the enemy, the money ſo obtained to be applied to the defraying of the expences of the war. But though Worms and Koningſtein could not be included in the ſcheme of indemnification, the Elector and the Circles of the Upper Rhine could only take meaſures for preventing theſe places from being poſſeſſed and plundered by the enemy; and to this end he thought the raiſing the militia of the country, and the contingents, would principally contribute, as well as to prevent the enemy from paſſing the Rhine; the reſt of the forces remaining at home, he thought ſhould be employed in eſcorting convoys, keeping priſoners, &c.: But that above all, he recommended the moſt active meaſures without the leaſt delay, as this might at preſent be dangerous, on account of the retreat of the Pruſſians.'

CONVENTION *between Sweden and Denmark.*

(THE Convention is of conſiderable length, and ſets out with reciting the importance of ſecuring a proper protection to the ſhips and commerce of the two nations, that the ſubjects of each may ſecure to themſelves the advantage of a neutrality, which they have an undoubted right to enjoy. In order to unite more cloſely the bands of friendſhip between the two nations, the King of Denmark has appointed the Count de Bernſtorff on his part; and the Regent of Sweden, the Baron Stael on the other, to ſign the following articles:)—

Art. I. declares, That the courts of Denmark and Sweden have obſerved as ſtrict a neutrality towards their friends and allies as circumſtances would permit.

Art. II. and III. That they wiſh for no other advantages than they have a right to enjoy, by their treaties with the powers at war.

Art.

Art. IV. Having fet forth their neutral rights, according to poſitive treaties, they agree to protect their ſhips, which trade under ſuch circumſtances, but not otherwiſe.

Art. V. To carry this object into effect, their majeſties will, each of them, as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, ſend to ſea eight ſhips of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, properly equipped.

TREATY *between his Britannic Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, and the States General of the United Provinces.*

ARTICLE I. His Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, engages to furniſh an army, which ſhall be compoſed of ſixty-two thouſand, four hundred men, conformably to the eſtabliſhment which he has cauſed to be delivered to the miniſters of the maritime powers; which eſtabliſhment ſhall be conſidered as making part of the preſent treaty. This army ſhall remain united under a Pruſſian commander, and ſhall act in the moſt effectual manner againſt the common enemy, either ſeparately or jointly with a body of troops, in the pay of the Maritime Powers, or of one of them. The ſaid army ſhall be, and ſhall remain, as complete as poſſible, and ſhall be employed, according to a concert on military points, between his Britannic Majeſty, his Pruſſian Majeſty, and their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, wherever it ſhall be judged to be moſt ſuitable to the intereſt of the Maritime Powers; this army ſhall arrive at the place of its deſtination on the 24th of May, in the year 1794, or ſooner if poſſible. It ſhall be provided with field-pieces with their carriages; and alſo with tents and all military equipments neceſſary for acting in the field.

II. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that the troops which his Pruſſian Majeſty is bound to furniſh to his Britannic Majeſty and to their High Mightineſſes, by virtue of the reſpective treaties of alliance between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Maritime Powers, ſhall be compriſed in this army of ſixty-two thouſand four hundred men; and that, by employing the ſaid army in the manner declared in this preſent treaty, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall be deemed to have furniſhed to his High Allies the ſuccours ſtipulated in the ſaid treaties.

III. In order to facilitate to his Pruſſian Majeſty the means of acting with vigour, and conformably to the ſentiments of zeal and concern with which he is animated for the common cauſe, his Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes agree to furniſh to his Pruſſian Majeſty a ſubſidy of fifty thouſand pounds Sterling per month, until the end of the preſent year, and to be reckoned from the beginning of the month in which the preſent treaty is ſigned.

IV. His Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes will pay to his Pruſſian Majeſty, immediately, the ſum of 300,000l. Sterling, to enable him to defray the charge of completing the above-mentioned army, and the firſt expences neceſſary for putting it in a ſtate of action, and for carrying it to the place where it is to act; and, at the period of the return of the ſaid troops, his Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes will moreover pay to his Pruſſian Majeſty the ſum of 100,000l. Sterling, for the expences of the return of the army into the territories of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The ſaid payments, for the expences of completing and putting the troops into motion, ſhall be made immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, as well as that of the firſt ſubſidy, to be paid monthly, of 50,000l. The following months ſhall be diſcharged in advance, at the beginning of each month. All theſe payments ſhall be made at Berlin by the Maritime Powers, agreeably to ſuch arrangement as they ſhall agree upon between themſelves; and the pound Sterling ſhall be reckoned at ſix crowns in Frederics d'Or.

V. The above-mentioned ſubſidy and payments ſhall ſatisfy all demands which his Pruſſian Majeſty might be entitled to make upon the Maritime Powers for the expences of the army; all theſe expences, of what nature ſoever they may be, being to be defrayed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, with the exception only of the expences of bread and forage, which ſhall be furniſhed by the Maritime Powers, as well for the 35,400 men, whom his Pruſſian Majeſty engages to employ over and above the ſtipulated ſuccours, as for thoſe ſuccours themſelves, in a manner conformable to the terms of the treaties of alliance ſubſiſting between the Maritime Powers and his ſaid Majeſty. But in order to avoid the difficulties which might ariſe relative to the furniſhing of theſe articles in kind, the high contracting parties agree that this expence ſhall be ſatisfied in money, reckoning at the rate of 1l. 12s. (Sterling money of England) per month, for each man of the 62,400 to be furniſhed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, according to the eſtabliſhment herein before mentioned; and the payment of this ſum ſhall be made

made in advance, at the beginning of each month, in the fame manner as that of the fubfidy, and fhall begin the fame day. But if it fhall happen in future that any variation fhall be made, by conſent of the high contracting parties, in the reſpective proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, ſettled by the ſaid eſtabliſhment; in ſuch caſe a new valuation of the aforeſaid pecuniary aid ſhall be made, according to the new proportion of rations and portions which may reſult from the ſaid variation, ſo that the ſaid valuation may not be beyond the actual expences occaſioned by the furniſhing of the articles in queſtion, according to the proportion of men and horſes which ſhall be employed.

VI. It is agreed, that all conquetts made by this army, ſhall be made in the names of the two Maritime Powers, and ſhall remain at their diſpoſal during the courſe of the war, and at the peace, to be made ſuch uſe of as they ſhall then judge moſt proper.

VII. The two Maritime Powers ſhall name two perſons commiſſioned to reſide, in their names, at the head-quarters of the Pruſſian army, to keep up the neceſſary communication and correſpondence between the reſpective armies.

VIII. This treaty ſhall continue in its full force until the end of the preſent year 1794.

IX. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified by all parties, and the exchange of the ratifications ſhall be made in the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if poſſible.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineſſes not having thought themſelves empowered to contract, at the preſent moment, any engagement relative to the payment of the ſubſidies ſtipulated in the preſent treaty, beyond the term of the preſent year, this treaty has been concluded only for that term; but their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, being deſirous of continuing the effect of the aforeſaid engagements until the end of the war, will enter into further concert, as well between themſelves as with their High Mightineſſes, for the renewal of the preſent treaty, for ſo long as the war ſhall laſt, on the ſame conditions as are therein declared with reſpect to the troops, to their employment, and to the payment of the aforeſaid ſubſidies, as well as to the furniſhing of bread and forage, conformably to Article V. of the treaty; without, however, adding any thing for the expences of compleating the troops, or for thoſe of putting them in motion.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Works of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin; conſiſting of his Life, written by himſelf; together with Eſſays, humourous, moral, and literary, chiefly in the manner of the Spectator. 8vo. 2 vols. 7s. Robinſons.

THE curious reader cannot but be intereſted in the peruſal of the two volumes before us, ſlender as their contents are, ſince they preſent him with a nearer view of a character, whoſe prominent and ſtriking features have long been contemplated at a diſtance. The career of moſt men, who from obſcurity arrive at eminence, is marked either by the intrigues of meanneſs, or the dangerous deſigns of ambition; while the reputation of Dr. Franklin appears to have been earned by the indefatigable exerciſe of good talents, a courſe of upright dealings amongſt men, and with ſome few exceptions, a regular adherence to moral rectitude. This tribute of approbation, the rancour even of political animoſity will not refuſe him; while thoſe who enjoyed the benefit of his counſel, thoſe who were leagued with him in the intercourſe of buſineſs, and thoſe who partook in the pleaſure of his converſation, may find other ſources of panegyric, and agree to applaud the ſagacity of the politician, the ſcrupulous integrity of the man of buſineſs, and the ſociable and amiable qualities of their companion. His literary character may be ſaid to bear a ſtriking reſemblance to his political one: each ſprung from a begining which gave no particular hopes of future greatneſs, and each certainly became diſtinguiſhed at its cloſe. While other youths are trained to the cultivation of knowledge by the tears of perſuaſion, or the threats of an inſtructor, he appears, without many opportunities of gathering information, except ſuch as a vigilant mind could ſteal from the intervals of buſineſs, to have riſen to an eminence in the ſcience of natural philoſophy, which few, who have devoted their whole life to that ſtudy, have arrived at. Nor does this purſuit ſeem to have engaged him,

from the hopes of attaining to the celebrity of a profeſſor, but of becoming more uſeful to ſociety. The occupations of the Philoſopher have then a double value when they not only tend to humanize the mind, but can be applied to the immediate ſervice of mankind. In his writings Dr. Franklin was a profeſſed imitator of Addiſon, and inaſmuch as he united conciſeneſs with perſpicuity, and energy with ſimplicity, he may be ſaid to have been ſucceſsful; yet it muſt be acknowledged that in the flores of claſſical erudition, the playfulneſs of elegant wit, and in the ſublimer and more dignified departments of compoſition, he is far behind his original. 'Sequiturque patrem non paſſibus æquis.' Thus while we do not conſider Dr. Franklin as the rival of that matchleſs writer, Addiſon, we heartily applaud his choice of him as the model of his ſtyle, and are of opinion, that, only by the aid of good ſenſe, good taſte, and unwearied application, he arrived at that rank which he holds in the liſts of moral philoſophers and political writers.

THAT our readers may form a judgement of the preſent work, we ſhall preſent them with two extracts, one highly intereſting, as it exhibits the Doctor's feelings upon entering a city where he was afterwards placed in ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſituation. The other may be ſerviceable to thoſe who form fanciful notions of the preſent ſtate of America, or the encouragement that country gives to ſcheming emigrants.

'On my arrival at Philadelphia I was in my working dreſs, my beſt clothes being to come by ſea. I was covered with dirt; my pockets were filled with ſhirts and ſtockings; I was unacquainted with a ſingle ſoul in the place, and knew not where to ſeek for a lodging. Fatigued with walking, rowing, and having paſſed the night without ſleep, I was extremely hungry, and all my money conſiſted of a Dutch dollar, and about a ſhilling's worth of copper, which I gave to the boatmen for my paſſage. As I had aſſiſted them in rowing, they refuſed it at firſt; but I inſiſted on their taking it: A man is ſometimes more generous when he has little, than when he has much money; probably becauſe, in the firſt caſe, he is deſirous of concealing his poverty.

'I walked towards the top of the ſtreet, looking eagerly on both ſides, till I came to Market-ſtreet, where I met a child with a loaf of bread. Often had I made my dinner on dry bread. I enquired where he had bought it, and went ſtraight to the baker's ſhop which he pointed out to me. I aſked for ſome biſcuits, expecting to find ſuch as we had at Boſton; but they made, it ſeems, none of that ſort at Philadelphia. I then aſked for a three-penny loaf. They made no loaves of that price. Finding myſelf ignorant of the prices, as well as of the different kinds of bread, I deſired him to let me have three penny-worth of bread of ſome kind or other. He gave me three large rolls. I was ſurprized at receiving ſo much: I took them however and having no room in my pockets, I walked on with a roll under each arm, eating the third. In this manner I went through Market-ſtreet to Fourth-ſtreet, and paſſed the houſe of Mr. Read, the father of my future wife. She was ſtanding at the door, obſerved me, and thought with reaſon, that I made a very ſingular and groteſque appearance.

'I then turned the corner, and went through Cheſnut ſtreet, eating my roll all the way; and after having made this round, I found myſelf again on Market-ſtreet wharf, near the boat in which I had arrived. I ſtepped into it to take a draught of the river water; and finding myſelf ſatisfied with my firſt roll, I gave the other two to a woman and her child who had come down the river with us in the boat, and was waiting to continue her journey. Thus refreſhed, I regained the ſtreet, which was now full of well dreſſed people all going the ſame way. I joined, and was thus led to a large Quakers' meeting-houſe near the market-place. I ſat down with the reſt, and after looking round me for ſome time, hearing nothing ſaid, and being drowſy from my laſt night's labour and want of reſt, I fell into a ſound ſleep. In this ſtate I continued till the aſſembly diſperſed, when one of

of the congregation had the goodneſs to wake me. This was conſequently the firſt houſe I entered, or in which I ſlept at Philadelphia.

'I began again to walk along the ſtreet by the river ſide: and looking attentively in the face of every one I met, I at length perceived a young quaker whoſe countenance pleaſed me. I accoſted him, and begged him to inform me where a ſtranger might find a lodging. We were then near the ſign of the Three Mariners. They receive travellers here, ſaid he, but it is not a houſe that bears a good character; if you will go with me, I will ſhew you a better one. He conducted me to the Crooked Billet, in Water-ſtreet. There I ordered ſomething for dinner, and during my meal, a number of curious queſtions were put to me; my youth and appearance exciting the ſuſpicion of my being a runaway. After dinner my drowſineſs returned, and I threw myſelf upon a bed, without taking off my cloathes and ſlept till ſix o'clock in the evening, when I was called to ſupper. I afterwards went to bed at a very early hour and did not awake till the next morning.'

'Many perſons in Europe having, directly or by letters, expreſſed to the writer of this, who is well acquainted with North America, their deſire of tranſporting and eſtabliſhing themſelves in that country, but who appear to him to have formed, through ignorance, miſtaken ideas and expectations of what is to be obtained there; he thinks it may be uſeful, and prevent inconvenient, expenſive, and fruitleſs removals and voyages of improper perſons, if he gives ſome clearer and truer notions of that part of the world than appear to have hitherto prevailed.

'He finds it is imagined, by numbers, that the inhabitants of North America are rich, capable of rewarding, and diſpoſed to reward, all ſorts of ingenuity; that they are at the ſame time ignorant of all the ſciences, and conſequently that ſtrangers, poſſeſſing talents in the belles lettres, fine arts, &c. muſt be highly eſteemed, and ſo well paid as to become eaſily rich themſelves; that there are alſo abundance of profitable offices to be diſpoſed of, which the natives are not qualified to fill; and that having few perſons of family among them, ſtrangers of birth muſt be greatly reſpected, and of courſe eaſily obtain the beſt of thoſe offices, which will make all their fortunes: that the governments too, to encourage emigrations from Europe, not only pay the expence of perſonal tranſportation, but give lands gratis to ſtrangers, with negroes to work for them, utenſils of huſbandry, and ſtocks of cattle. Theſe are all wild imaginations; and thoſe who go to America with expectations founded upon them, will ſurely find themſelves diſappointed.

'The truth is, that though there are in that country few people ſo miſerable as the poor of Europe, there are alſo very few that in Europe would be called rich: It is rather a general, happy mediocrity that prevails. There are few great proprietors of the ſoil, and few tenants; moſt people cultivate their own lands, or follow ſome handicraft or merchandiſe; very few are rich enough to live idly upon their rents or incomes, or to pay the high prices given in Europe for painting, ſtatues, architecture, and the other works of art that are more curious than uſeful. Hence, the natural geniuſes that have ariſen in America, with ſuch talents, have uniformly quitted that country for Europe, where they can be more ſuitably rewarded. It is true that letters and mathematical knowledge are in eſteem there, but they are at the ſame time more common than is apprehended; there being already exiſting nine colleges, or univerſities, viz. four in New England, and one in each of the provinces of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, all furniſhed with learned profeſſors; beſides a number of ſmaller academies: theſe educate many of their youth in the languages, and thoſe ſciences that qualify men for the profeſſions of divinity, law, or phyſic. Strangers, indeed, are by no means excluded from exerciſing thoſe profeſſions; and the quick increaſe of inhabitants every where gives them a chance of employ, which they have in common with the natives.'

A Journal of Tranſactions and Events, during a reſidence of nearly ſixteen years on the Coaſt of Labrador; containing many intereſting particulars, both of the Country and its Inhabitants, not hitherto known. Illuſtrated with Proof Charts. By George Cartwright, Eſq; 4to. 3 vols. 2l. 2s. boards. Robinſons.

IN deſcribing the manners and cuſtoms of nations, or the climate and productions of countries, ſeldom viſited by Europeans, a ſtrict regard to truth has by no means been invariably obſerved. The journaliſts of the preſent day, as well as thoſe of more early periods, too frequently attempt to impoſe on the credulity of mankind; and too often violate thoſe rules which every hiſtorian ought to regard as ſacred.

Amid the variety of publications of this deſcription which are daily ſoliciting the notice of the public, we are happy in bearing our teſtimony to the fidelity with which the volumes now before us appear to be executed. They contain the obſervations of the author, during a reſidence of nearly ſixteen years on the coaſt of Labrador, and they relate the daily tranſactions in which he was engaged.

THE following account of the behaviour, while in London, of thoſe Eſquimaux Indians who accompanied Mr C. on his return to England, at the concluſion of his firſt voyage, will give our readers an idea of this work:

'*Dec.* 1772. *Friday* 11, *to Sunday* 13.—At three o'clock this afternoon we came to an anchor in the Downs, and took a pilot on board. We ſailed from thence the next morning, and in twenty-four hours came to an anchor in Gravеſend Road; I landed with the two men and ſet off for London in a poſt-chaiſe, where we arrived at three in the afternoon.

'*Monday* 14.—I went down the river this morning, met the veſſel in the Pool, and brought the women on ſhore. They were greatly aſtoniſhed at the number of ſhipping which they ſaw in the river; for they did not ſuppoſe that there were ſo many in the whole world: but I was exceedingly diſappointed to obſerve them paſs through London bridge without taking much notice of it. I ſoon diſcovered that they took it for a natural rock which extended acroſs the river. They laughed at me when I told them it was the work of men; nor could I make them believe it, till we came to Blackfriars bridge, which I cauſed them to examine with more attention: ſhewing them the joints, and pointing out the marks of the chizzels upon the ſtones. They no ſooner comprehended by what means ſuch a ſtructure could be erected, than they expreſſed their wonder with aſtoniſhing ſignificancy of countenance.

'On landing at Weſtminſter bridge, we were immediately ſurrounded by a great concourſe of people; attracted not only by the uncommon appearance of the Indians who were in their ſeal-ſkin dreſſes, but alſo by a beautiful eagle, and an Eſquimaux dog, which had much the reſemblance of a wolf, and a remarkable wildneſs of look. I put them all into coaches, with as much expedition as poſſible, and drove off to the lodgings which I had prepared in Leiceſter Street.

'In a few days time, I had ſo many applications for admittance to ſee the new viſitors, that my time was wholly taken up in gratifying the curioſity of my friends and their acquaintance; and the numbers who came made my lodgings very inconvenient to the landlord as well as to myſelf. I therefore reſolved to look out for a houſe. I ſoon hired a ſmall one, ready furniſhed, for ten guineas a month, in Little Caſtle Street, Oxford Market, and removed thither.

'Being willing, as far as lay in my power, to comply with the inceſſant applications of my friends for a ſight of the Indians; and finding it impoſſible either to have any reſt, or time to tranſact buſineſs, I appropriated two days a-week to that purpoſe, viz. Tueſdays and Fridays. On theſe days not only my houſe was filled, even to an inconvenience, but the ſtreet was ſo much crowded with carriages and people, that my reſidence was a great nuiſance to the neighbourhood.

'As their ſkin dreſſes had a dirty appearance and an offenſive ſmell, I provided

vided a quantity of broad cloth, flannel, and beads, together with whatever elſe was neceſſary, and the women now having leiſure to work, and being excellent tailors, ſoon clothed them all anew; preſerving their own faſhion in the cut of their garments.

'I once took the men to the opera when their Majeſties were there, and we chanced to ſit near Mr Colman, the manager of Covent Garden theatre, who politely invited all the Indians and myſelf to a play at his houſe. He fixed on Cymbeline, and they were greatly delighted with the repreſentation. But their pride was moſt highly gratified, at being received with a thundering applauſe by the audience, on entering the box. The men ſoon obſerved to their wives, that they were placed in the King's box, and received in the ſame manner as their Majeſties were at the opera: which added conſiderably to the pleaſure which they felt from the *tout enſemble*. Never did I obſerve ſo young a child pay ſuch unremitting attention to the whole repreſentation, as little Ickeuna: no ſooner did the ſwords begin to claſh, in the fighting ſcene between Poſthumus and Iachimo, but ſhe ſet up a moſt feeling ſcream.

'About a fortnight after our arrival in town, having provided great coats, boots, and hats for the men, in order that they might paſs through the ſtreets unobſerved, I took Attuiock with me and walked beyond the Tower. We there took boat, rowed up the river, and landed at Weſtminſter bridge; from whence we walked to Hyde Park Corner, and then home again. I was in great expectation, that he would begin to relate the wonders which he had ſeen, the inſtant he entered the room; but I found myſelf greatly diſappointed. He immediately ſat down by the fire ſide, placed both his hands on his knees, leaned his head forward, fixed his eyes on the ground in a ſtupid ſtare; and continued in that poſture for a conſiderable time. At length, toſſing up his head, and fixing his eyes on the ceiling, he broke out in the following ſoliloquy: 'Oh! I am tired; here are too many houſes; too much ſmoke; too many people; Labrador is very good; ſeals are plentiful there; I wiſh I was back again.' By which I could plainly perceive, that the multiplicity, and variety of objects had confounded his ideas; which were too much confined to comprehend any thing but the inconveniencies that he had met with. And indeed the longer they continued in England, the more was I convinced of the truth of that opinion: for their admiration increaſed in proportion, as their ideas expanded; till at length they began more clearly to comprehend the uſe, beauty, and mechaniſm of what they ſaw; though the greater part of theſe were as totally loſt upon them, as they would have been upon one of the brute creation.

'Although they had often paſſed St Paul's without betraying any great aſtoniſhment, or at leaſt not ſo much as all Europeans do at the firſt ſight of one of thoſe ſtupendous iſlands of ice, which are daily to be ſeen near the eaſt coaſt of their own country, yet when I took them to the top of it, and convinced them that it was built by the hands of men, (a circumſtance which had not entered their heads before, for they had ſuppoſed it a natural production,) they were quite loſt in amazement. The people below, they compared to mice; and inſiſted that it muſt at leaſt be as high as Cape Charles, which is a mountain of conſiderable altitude. Upon my aſking them how they would deſcribe it to their countrymen on their return, they replied, with a look of the utmoſt expreſſion, they would neither mention it, nor many other things which they had ſeen, leſt they ſhould be called liars, from the ſeeming impoſſibility of ſuch aſtoniſhing facts.

'Walking along Piccadilly one day with the two men, I took them into a ſhop to ſhew them a collection of animals. We had no ſooner entered than I obſerved their attention riveted on a ſmall monkey; and I could perceive horror moſt ſtrongly depicted in their countenances. At length the old man turned to me and faltered out, 'Is that an Eſquimaux?' I muſt confeſs that both the colour and contour of the countenance had conſiderable reſemblance

the people of their nation; but how they could conceive it poſſible for an Eſquimaux to be reduced to that diminutive ſize, I am wholly at a loſs to account for; unleſs they had fixed their attention on the countenance only, and had not adverted to any other particulars. On pointing out ſeveral other monkeys of different kinds, they were greatly diverted at the miſtake which they had made; but were not well pleaſed to obſerve, that monkeys reſembled their race much more than ours.

'The parrots, and other talkative birds, next attracted their notice. And it was a great treat to me, both then and at all other times, to obſerve their different emotions, much more forcibly expreſſed in their countenances, than is poſſible to be done by thoſe, whoſe feelings are not equally genuine. Civilized nations imperceptibly contract an artificial expreſſion of countenance, to help out their languid feelings; for knowledge, by a communication with the world and books, enlightens our ideas ſo much, that they are not ſo liable to be taken by ſurpriſe, as the uninformed mind of the ſavage, who never had the leaſt hint given him, that certain things are in exiſtence; conſequently, they break upon him as unexpectedly, and forcibly, as the ſun would do upon a man who was born deaf and blind, in caſe he ſhould ſuddenly be brought to ſight on a clear day.

'Being on a dining viſit, with that excellent ſurgeon and anatomiſt, the ingenuous John Hunter; in the afternoon Attuiock walked out of the room by himſelf, but preſently returned with ſuch evident marks of terror, that we were all greatly alarmed, fearing ſome accident had happened to him; or, that he had met with an inſult from one of the ſervants. He ſeized hold of my hand, and eagerly preſſed me to go along with him. I aſked the cauſe of his emotion, but could get nothing more from him than 'Come along, come along with me,' and he haſtily led me into a room in the yard, in which ſtood a glaſs caſe containing many human bones. 'Look there,' ſays he, with more horror and conſternation in his countenance, than I ever beheld in that of man before, 'are thoſe the bones of Eſquimaux whom Mr Hunter has killed and eaten? Are we to be killed? Will he eat us, and put our bones there?' As the whole company followed us, the other Indians had alſo taken the alarm before the old prieſt had finiſhed his interrogatories; nor did any of them ſeem more at eaſe, by the reſt of us breaking out into a ſudden and hearty laugh, till I explained to them that thoſe were the bones of our own people, who had been executed for certain crimes committed by them, and were preſerved there, that Mr Hunter might better know how to ſet thoſe of the living, in caſe any of them ſhould chance to be broken; which often happened in ſo populous a country. They were then perfectly ſatisfied, and approved of the practice; but Attuiock's nerves had received too great a ſhock to enable him to reſume his uſual tranquillity, till he found himſelf ſafe in my houſe again.

'The face of the country did not paſs unobſerved by them, and their expreſſion was 'The land is all made,' for they ſuppoſed that we had cut down the woods, and levelled the hills. In the former ſuppoſition they were certainly right; and I do not wonder at the latter, ſince they would naturally ſuppoſe that all the world was like the ſmall part of it which they had formerly ſeen; and which is almoſt an entire collection of hills covered with thick woods. As they had never before ſeen any cultivated land (except a few ſmall gardens, which they obſerved were dug with a ſpade) they formed an idea of our immenſe numbers, by being able to till ſo much land and conſume the produce of it in a year; excluſive of the animal food with which they ſaw our tables and markets abounded. How the inhabitants of London were ſupplied with food, I could never make them fully comprehend, any more than I could the number of people by which the metropolis was inhabited. Their arithmetic goes no higher than the number twenty-one; therefore, the beſt I could do, was to tell them, that a certain

tain number of large whales would ſerve them for one meal only. Nothing ſurpriſed them more, than to meet with a man who aſſured them he could not ſhoot, had never killed an animal, nor ſeen the ſea in his life.

'After my return to town, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, I took them to court: where their dreſſes and behaviour made them greatly taken notice of. They were alſo at the houſes of ſeveral of the nobility and people of faſhion; and I omitted nothing, which came within the compaſs of my pocket, to make their ſtay in England agreeable, or to impreſs them with ideas of our riches and ſtrength. The latter I thought highly neceſſary, as they had often, when in Labrador, ſpoken of our numbers with great contempt, and told me they were ſo numerous, that they could cut off all the Engliſh with great eaſe, if they thought proper to collect themſelves together; an opinion which could not fail to produce in me very unpleaſant reflections. But they had not been long in London before they confeſſed to me, that the Eſquimaux were but as one, compared to the number of the Engliſh.'

The journal is written with care and fidelity; the ſtile of the author is plain and manly; he delivers his ſentiments with freedom, and with confidence aſſerts only thoſe circumſtances which, from his own obſervation, he knew to be facts.

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My text, 'Indulge not,' my intent
To teach good Chriſtians to keep *Lent*;
Their dainty ſtomachs to reſtrain,
Their eager appetites to rein,
That it may be their wiſh and care,
To live in penitence and pray'r.
For you muſt know, when paunch is full,
To think or pray, one's mighty dull;
And when head's charg'd with low deſires,
It ſeldom catches heavenly fires;
For this good end, I've largely muſed,
And many pithy reaſons uſed;
All which are, If you'd do and be well,
Eat little meat, drink water-gruel.
Hail Abſtinence! all healing power!
Phyſician general to the poor.
Hence juices pure, and roſy cheek,
Hence active limbs, and body ſleek,
Muſcles firm, and ſpirits light,
Peace by day, ſound ſleep by night,
The ſoft foot, the dex'trous hand,
Arts that rule both ſea and land;
Science to our wondering eyes,
Deep Nature's ſecret ſprings ſupplies,
Hence men aſcend, when planets roll,
Baloon'd in air, from pole to pole.
In ſpite of paſſions, winds, and tides,
Hence Reaſon fix'd at anchor rides,
Hence Virtues' train a numerous brood,
Hence all that's pleaſant, fair, and good.
The Doctor ſmil'd, each went his way,
I to exhort, to faſt, and pray;
He to incite low carnal ſinners,
To good roaſt-beef, and port-wine dinners.

* Aſh-Wedneſday.

BY MRS DELANY UPON LOSING HER SIGHT.

The time is come, I can no more
The vegetable world explore;
No more with rapture cull each flower
That paints the mead, or twines the bower;
No more with admiration ſee
Its beauteous form and ſymmetry;
No more attempt, with hope elate,
Its lovely hues to imitate.
Farewell to all thoſe friendly powers
That bleſt my ſolitary hours;
Alas, farewell! but ſhall I mourn
As one who is of hope forlorn?
Ah! No; my mind with rapture feels,
The promiſe which thy word reveals.
Come, Holy Spirit! on thy wing
Thy ſacred conſolations bring;
Teach me to contemplate that grace
Which hath ſo long ſuſtain'd my race;
Which various bleſſings ſtill beſtows,
And pours in balm to all my woes.
O! ſanctify the pointed dart,
That at this moment rends my heart;
Teach me, ſubmiſſive, to reſign,
When ſummon'd by thy will divine.

St James' palace, 1782.

ON THE DEATH OF MR AIKMAN, THE PAINTER.

BY MR THOMSON.

O! could I draw, my friend, thy genuine mind,
Juſt, as the living forms by thee deſign'd!
Of Raphael's figures none ſhould fairer ſhine,
Nor Titian's colours longer laſt than mine.
A mind in wiſdom old, in lenience young,
From fervent truth where every virtue ſprung;
Where all was real, modeſt, plain, ſincere;
Worth above ſhow, and goodneſs unſevere.
View'd round and round, as lucid diamonds ſhow,
Still as you turn them, a revolving glow:
So did his mind reflect with ſecret ray,
In various virtues, Heav'n's eternal day.
Whether in high diſcourſe it ſoar'd ſublime,
And ſprung impatient o'er the bounds of time;
Or wand'ring Nature o'er with raptur'd eye,
Ador'd the hand that turn'd yon azure ſky:
Whether to ſocial life he bent his thought,
And the right poiſe that mingling paſſions fought,
Gay converſe bleſt, or in the thoughtful grove,
Bid the heart open every ſource of love:
In varying lights ſtill ſet before our eyes,
The juſt, the good, the ſocial, or the wiſe.
For ſuch a death who can, who would refuſe,
The Friend a tear, a verſe the mournful Muſe?
Yet pay we muſt acknowledgment to Heav'n,
Though ſnatch'd ſo ſoon, that Aikman e'er was giv'n.
Grateful from Nature's banquet let us riſe,
Nor meanly leave it with reluctant eyes:
A friend, when dead, is but remov'd from ſight,
Sunk in the luſtre of eternal light;
And when the parting ſtorms of life are o'er,
May yet rejoin us on a happier ſhore.
'As thoſe we love decay, we die in part;
'String after ſtring is ſever'd from the heart,
'Till looſen'd life at laſt—but breathing clay,
'Without one pang, is glad to fall away.
'Unhappy he who lateſt feels the blow;
'Whoſe eyes have wept o'er every friend laid low;
'Dragg'd ling'ring on from partial death to death,
'And, dying, all he can reſign is breath*.'

* The laſt eight lines are all that are given in the editions of Thomſon's Works.

THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

Don't marry an *old* man, my father advises,
To marry a *young* man, mamma thinks unwise is:
An old man is jealous, will be peevish and teaze you,
A young man is fickle, and will not *long* please you.
That my choice of a husband may not be thought wrong then,
I'll have nothing to do with old men or young men;
A middle-ag'd man comes nearest the truth,
With the wisdom of *age* and the ardour of *youth*.
With such a one only I ever will marry,
And my hope of true bliss can hardly miscarry.

THE HOLIDAY PRIZE.

'Twas ev'ning, benign were the skies,
We met where the maypole was rear'd;
And, warm for the Holiday Prize,
Two swains in the contest appear'd;
Two shepherds renown'd on the plains
For skill in the pastoral song:
And thus, in delectable strains,
Were led the gay carols along.

STREPHON.

How sweet o'er the full-flowing bowl,
When gleeful companions are met,
With joy to replenish the soul,
And toils of the day to forget:
When social enjoyment runs high,
Tale jocund, or fanciful jest;
The frowns of dull care I defy,
For mirth is at home in my breast.

COLIN.

When twilight grows dim on the plains,
'Tis sweet with my Delia to rove,
Where nightingales warble their strains,
And quiet prevails in the grove:
All haunts of rude mirth I forsake,
Avoiding its clamour and strife;
But keep every feeling awake,
To nobler enjoyments of life.

STREPHON.

The huntsman with merry-ton'd horn,
Bids valleys and mountains resound;
And early goes out in the morn,
To chase the fleet hare o'er the ground:
With him through thick woodlands I fly,
Through dangers, wild rivers, and rocks;
Whilst musical hounds, in full cry,
Run swift in pursuit of the fox.

COLIN.

More pleas'd with the dangerless hour,
I plant in my garden the rose;
Or muse in my jessamine bow'r,
Where nigh the sweet eglantine blows:
And pleas'd with the blackbird and thrush,
I walk the green meadows along;
Or under the bloom-cover'd bush
I sit and attend to their song.

STREPHON.

In sport of the turf I delight,
The swift-running steeds of the race;
When holiday gambols invite,
I ev'ry gay moment embrace:
When mirthful at eve on the mead,
We lead the gay pastime along,
Through the rounds of its rapture I speed:
The frolic, the dance, and the song.

COLIN.

More usefully spending the day,
My flocks I'll attend on the down;
Where, fled from all follies away,
The moments are sweetly my own:
Pleasures approv'd by the wise,
In scenes of tranquillity seek;
The noblest enjoyments arise
From thoughts that are peaceful and meek.

STREPHON.

Through thickets with Chloris I walk;
I fondle with Phillis the fair;
Amynta can mirthfully talk,
How charming her shape and her air:
I, chief of the musical swains,
Could I wish to be fetter'd for life;
Might call from the nymphs of our plains
The fairest of all for my wife.

COLIN.

My Delia, for modesty fam'd,
For a soul that can folly despise;
My beautiful Delia that's nam'd
By none but the good and the wise:
I lov'd her with passion unfeign'd,
For mental endowments alone;
The wish of my soul is obtain'd,
For wedlock has made her my own.

The prize was a pipe of renown,
It came from a region remote;
It's warblings at eve on the down
Out-rival'd the nightingale's note:
Whilst loud approbation declar'd
The wish of th' unanimous throng;
This pipe was proclaim'd the reward
Of Colin's unparallel'd song.'

Williams' Poems, lately published

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

March 20 & 21. The Aſſembly received ſeveral deputations from the departments, congratulating them on the diſcovery of the conſpiracy againſt liberty, and exhorting the Convention to remain at their poſts.

22. A large body of the armed force of Paris filed through the hall; the commandant, Henriot, ſpoke as follows: 'Citizens, repreſentatives, You ſee before you a part of the armed force of Paris; it will never ſeparate from the people; never from the Convention; nor will it ever ſerve any faction. The ſteel with which it is armed ſhall be employed to defend the republican government, of which the Convention is the ſoul and the centre. (Loud applauſes.) Continue to labour for our good; puniſh crimes, tyrants who are the enemies of the people, and ſtretch your hands towards perſecuted patriots. Our love and our gratitude ſhall be as eternal as liberty, equality, and the republic.' (Honourable mention.)

23. Richard, a national repreſentative, ſtated, that he was juſt arrived from the Northern army, which had received the news of the conſpiracy with the profoundeſt indignation. The ſoldiery had heard, with horror, that the men whom they had deemed patriots, had attempted to ſnatch from them the fruit of their labours and their blood--Liberty. In the army itſelf, the plot had ſome ramifications, and ſeveral individuals who had kept up a correſpondence with the principal conſpirators, had been put under arreſt. 'Our brave defenders (continued Richard) pant to meet the enemy; and we, in perſon, ſhall ſoon lead them into the field. Our advanced poſts have lived at their expence for theſe five weeks paſt. From one end of the line to the other, an ardent courage, which will ſurmount every difficulty, is diſplayed; and in a little time the army of the North will obtain triumphs equal to thoſe of the army of the Rhine.' (Great applauſe.)

Du Barron, in the name of the committee of general ſafety, obtained a decree, by which two officers belonging to the army of the North, who had been put under arreſt, were releaſed; ſix were ordered to be tried by the revolutionary tribunal, and ſeveral others, charged with having joined the conſpiracy, were ordered to be ſtill kept under arreſt.

24. The Aſſembly, by letters from the repreſentatives at Chamberry and Thoulouſe, were informed of the progreſs of the principles of the revolution in theſe parts; that fanaticiſm had received a total overthrow.

On the propoſition of Barrere, it was decreed, that henceforward no wife of an emigrant, whether divorced or not, ſhall either marry a foreigner, quit the territory of the republic, or diſpoſe of her effects, under penalty of being herſelf conſidered as an emigrant. The motive of this law is, that the wives of ſeveral emigrants have contracted ſham marriages, with Swiſs, Geneveſe, and others, and then, on pretext of repairing to their new huſbands, have ſet off to the old ones with their property.

25. Citizen Le Blanc preſented a work calculated to correct and ſimplify the art of navigation, and *Sans-Culotiſe* the aſtronomical ſcience.

26. Many felicitations, ſimilar to the preceding, were preſented on the diſcovery of the late conſpiracy. On the 21ſt ult. the conſpirators were brought before the revolutionary tribunal for trial; the act of accuſation was lodged, charging them with cauſing a famine in Paris, with the deſign of maſſacring the repreſentatives of the people, combining with the foreign powers to overturn the government, and introduce the ancient deſpotiſm. One only, Laborreau, was acquitted. As ſoon as he was liberated, the preſident of the tribunal embraced him, and placed him at his ſide, while the hall reſounded with applauſes. When the ſentences were pronounced, Anarcharſis Clootes was the only one who addreſſed the auditors. He appealed to the human race, whoſe conſtant orator he had been. Ronſin made an attempt to ſpeak, but was carried off with the reſt. Madame Queineau declared herſelf pregnant.

The conſpirators, when carried back to the Conciergerie, demanded a gallon of wine to be divided among them, and ſome ſoup. About nine yeſterday morning they were conveyed in three carts to the place of execution. Never did a ſpectacle attract ſuch a crowd; ſuch an infinite number of ſpectators. During the whole way along, hands were clapped, and hats toſſed in the air, amidſt the cry of 'Live the Republic.' Inſenſible to the indignation manifeſted againſt them, they paſſed along, and when at the foot of the ſcaf-

fold, they embraced each other. Hebert, vulgarly entitled Father Duchesne, was guillotined the last, and his head was displayed to the people. At this sight, the clapping of hands and shouts of the spectators, were accompanied by the cry of 'Live the Republic.'

26. Various communes expressed their indignation at the late conspiracy, and their attachment to the Convention.

27. The Convention were informed, that the sale of the effects of emigrants had produced a gross total of 192,492,396 livres, exceeding the estimated produce above 98 millions.

Barrere, 'It has been found that the revolutionary army is a dangerous institution, on account of its being more immediately within the power of the general of it.—It resembles the army of Cromwell, or the usurped power of a senate. You want neither Pretorian bands nor Janizaries. The committee of public safety therefore proposes to you to decree, That the revolutionary army shall be disbanded, and that the soldiers who compose it shall return to their former occupations, surrendering first to the republic their arms and equipage.' Decreed.

30. Barrere announced, that the committee of public safety were busy in purifying the constituted authorities. He adverted next to the actual state of Paris, which never contained, he said, so many miscreants and traitors as at present. All the villains of Europe had made it their rendezvous; but they were every where watched: never did that city show themselves more friendly to the national representatives, or more inimical to traitors. The committee is employed in an extensive plan of regeneration; the result of which will be, to banish immorality and prejudices, superstition and atheism, and to found the republic on good principles and morals.

31. Legendre mentioned the arrest of four deputies. The celebrated Danton is one of them, said he; if they are guilty, I will be the first to call for their punishment: but you ought to hear them. I am pure, and I believe Danton to be as pure as myself. He was here interrupted by noise and tumult. The president called to order. He then proceeded and concluded with moving, That the deputies should be heard at the bar. This motion was opposed by Fayau, Robespierre, and others, who said, there ought to be no exception to the general laws. 'Could not all, said Robespierre, that had been said of Danton, be said of Brissot, Hebert, and Chabot? They were, at a certain period, the defenders of liberty. Why then should Danton be allowed a privilege which was denied to his companion Fabre d'Eglantine? Attempts are made to alarm you on the abuse of power. What have you done which you have not done freely, which has not contributed to the salvation of your country, which has not drawn down upon you the blessings of the people? It is feared that individuals may be sacrificed. Do you then distrust that justice which constitutes the people's hope? I declare, that whosoever trembles at this crisis is guilty. Me too they have tried to intimidate. The friends of Danton have written, that if Danton be overthrown, I must perish under the stroke of the aristocrates. They have imagined that connections might induce me to divert the course of justice. What signified to me dangers that may threaten? My life is my country's, my heart is free from reproach, and above all fear. I was also the friend of Petion, of Rolland, of Brissot; they betrayed their country, and I declared against them. Danton wishes to take their place. Danton, in my eyes, is only the enemy of his country.' I move the previous question, on Legendre's motion. This was put and carried.

St Just, in the name of the committees of public and general safety, reported on all the conspiracies which, in succession, had threatened and agitated the republic, whose object was to restore royalty and despotism. The revolution, said he, depends upon the people, not on the renown of particular men. In the sacred love of our country, there is something terrible which sacrifices even our affections. Your committees have charged me to demand justice on men who were the accomplices of Orleans, Brissot, and Hebert, and whose object was to confound the republican government. He entered into a detail of the several factions that have followed in succession for five years. He concluded with proposing the following decree: 'The Convention decrees accusation against Camille-Desmoulins, Herault d'Sechelles, Danton, Phillipeaux, and Lacroix of Eure and Loire, charged with having been accomplices of Dumourier, d'Orleans, and Fabre d'Eglantine, and with having been concerned in the conspiracy for re-establishing monarchy, and dissolving the national representation. They shall be tried along with Fabre d'Eglantine.' It was unanimously adopted.

April

April 1. The form of the decree for abolishing the slave trade was passed in these terms: 'The slavery of negroes is abolished. In consequence, the Convention decrees, That all the inhabitants of the colonies, whatever be their colour, are French citizens. They shall enjoy all the rights belonging to this title.'

The Convention at this sitting proceeded, to take the important step of abolishing the executive council. The business was introduced by Carno, in the name of the committee of public safety, 'I propose the abolition of the executive council, which you have already felt to be inconsistent with a republican government.' The hall resounded with applauses. After explaining the inconveniencies of this remnant of monarchy, a system, of which the following are the principal articles, was proposed and adopted as the form of revolutionary government till peace:

I. The provisional executive council is suppressed, as well as the six ministers who compose it. Their functions shall cease on the 1st Floreal (April 20.)

II. Its place shall be supplied by twelve commissions, viz. 1. One of police and courts of justice; charged with printing and publishing laws, and with the seal. 2. One of public instruction; charged with libraries, with the superintendance of schools, weights, measures, spectacles, and national festivals. 3. One of agriculture and arts; charged with rural œconomy and mechanic arts. 4. One of commerce and provisions; charged with interior calculation: this commission alone shall have the right of pre-emption. 5. One of public works; charged with making and repairing roads, monuments, ports, &c. 6. One of public succour. 7. One of finance; charged with domains and contributions. 8. One of transports and posts; charged with military convoys, &c. 9. One of movements of land forces; charged with the levy of troops and the direction of armies. 10. One of marine; charged with the levy of seamen, colonies, &c. 11. One of arms and gunpowder. 12. One of foreign affairs and customs.

2. Cambon presented a report on the finances; by which it appeared, that the expences of the nation, since the revolution, had amounted to six thousand and forty-nine millions of livres, and that the revenues had produced, within the same period, seven thousand seven hundred millions of livres. The revenues had thus exceeded the expences one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one millions.

4. A deputation from the popular society of Cette were admitted to the bar. 'Legislators,' said the spokesman, 'treason still wishes to raise itself by raising monarchy—Let us raise it to the scaffold. Legislators, make death the order of the day. Marat said, off with 300,000 heads, and liberty is secured for ever. If more attentive to the voice of their friend, the people had then exerted their almightiness, they would have crushed the seeds of La Vendee, of Federalism, and of a war that will devour millions of men. But we were weak, and liberty tottered.'

The president, 'Not death, but justice is the order of the day. The language you have uttered here is unworthy of republicans; and the citizens who fill our galleries have proved, by their murmurs, that they share not in your sentiments: No! For they are Frenchmen, republicans, that are just and humane! And in spite of those who would annihilate all public and private virtue, never shall we be brought to delight in human blood, for virtue, probity, and justice are the order of the day. Report this answer to those who sent you.' Applauded.

'No invitation to the honours of the sitting!' exclaimed the members from all parts of the hall, and the deputation was turned out.

4. St Just proposed the following decrees:

I. 'The revolutionary tribunal shall continue the proceedings against Danton, Lacroix, Chabot, and others, implicated in the same conspiracy.

II. 'The president of the tribunal shall employ all the means committed to him by the law, to make the authority respected with which he is entrusted.

III. 'Whoever shall insult the national justice, shall not be heard, but be tried immediately.'

Before these were passed, the following letter was read; dated Commons of Paris, April 4. 'We, administrators of the department of police, in consequence of a letter received from the keeper of the Luxembourg prison, went thither, where there appeared before us, citizen La Flotte, formerly minister of the republic at Florence, who declared to us, that being in the chamber of Arthur Dillon the preceeding evening, the latter told him, that Danton, Lacroix and others had that day declared before the revolutionary tribunal, that they would answer no questions but in the presence of Robespierre, Barrere, and St Just, their accusers; that the peopl

people were much pleaſed with this determination; that the jury was embarraſſed how to proceed; and that it was feared the committee of public ſafety would order all the priſoners to be maſſacred for fear they ſhould create an inſurrection. Dillon added, that he had concerted means with Simon to bribe the keepers; that the wife of Defmoulins was to diſtribute 1000 crowns to the mob to ſurround the revolutionary tribunal; and, in ſhort, that a popular inſurrection was to be excited in order to releaſe the priſoners. La Flotte added, that Dillon wiſhed very much that he ſhould enter into this conſpiracy.' This declaration was ſigned by La Flotte; after which the decree propoſed by St Juſt was adopted.

The municipality of Montpellier informed the Convention of the death of Beavais formerly deputy at Toulon, and who was impriſoned on the ſurrender of that town, that his corpſe was reduced to aſhes which were to be ſent in an urn to the Convention.

Couthon moved, that every deputy be bound to give an account of his former and preſent fortune; and that each of them declare that the national vengeance do ſtrike his head if he impoſes on the nation. Decreed amidſt burſts of applauſe.

7. 'It is neceſſary,' ſaid Barrere, 'that our armies ſhould conquer. To do ſo they muſt be well ſupplied; they are in want of horſes, mules, and carriages.'

Barrere then read a decree for the accompliſhment of this object; by which 1 horſe in every 25, 1 carriage in 12, and a driver, ſhall be put in a ſtate of requiſition. All horſes appropriated for luxury are liable to be ſeized. Poſt-horſes are alone excepted.

A letter dated Angers, from Felix preſident of the military commiſſion, informed the Convention of ſucceſſes obtained over the rebels of La Vendee, whoſe numbers he declared did not exceed 4000 or 5000. I think, faith he, in a month's time this country will be purged of all the monſters which infeſted it.

Barrere then announced the capture of a great number of veſſels taken from the enemy and carried into Breſt.

10. The powers of the committee of public ſafety being expired, they were moved to be renewed. A few members exclaimed, No, No. The preſident put the motion to the vote, and it was decreed amidſt loud plaudits, that the powers of the committee ſhould be renewed for another month.

11. Couthon obſerved, that the report, on the general police of the republic, muſt be delayed in conſequence of new facts, which called for meaſures that could not have been foreſeen, and which required exemplary puniſhments, to prove to the univerſe, that the Convention had not in vain made virtue and probity the order of the day. Attempts have been made to corrupt the morals of the people, and to poiſon the ſtream of national felicity; but we have purified the ſource, and there are now only zealous defenders of the republic, and real friends of the people. (Loud plaudits.)

12. The Convention, after hearing the report of the committee of legiſlation, on the letter of the miniſter of juſtice, decreed:

I. From the time of the publication of the law of 30 Vendemiaire, concerning eccleſiaſtics ſubject to baniſhment; and in execution of the 17th article of that law, ſuch perſons as ſhall be found guilty of concealing any eccleſiaſtic, ſubject to baniſhment or reclufion, &c. ſhall be puniſhed by baniſhment.

II. From the publication of this law, perſons found guilty of concealing eccleſiaſtics, ſubject to the puniſhment mentioned in the former article, ſhall be deemed their accomplices.

Read the following letter from the popular ſociety of Arcy-ſur-Aube:

'Danton, born in our commune, is no more. The republic is avenged. His accomplices have alſo fallen under the axe of the law. Follow the thread of this conſpiracy.—Strike.—It is of no conſequence that the criminals are related to us by blood. Inferior agents have ſeconded the projects againſt liberty, formed by their chiefs. They ought to account for their conduct and for their riches. Can we aſſiſt you? Point out the means, and, like you, we will be the guardians of liberty and the laws. The juſtice of the people is a leſſon to traitors.'

13. The national agent at Cambray, in addreſſing the Convention, made uſe of the following ſentence: 'Cloſe to the tent of Cobourg we have juſt ſold land belonging to the emigrants, for 29,725 livres, which had been eſtimated at 118,333 livres only.'

14. The republican ſociety of St Denis ſent a deputation, demanding that the honours of the Pantheon ſhould be granted to Jean Jacques Rouſſeau, that celebrated defender of equality, who had refuſed to take upon him the education of a prince. The preſident invited the Con-

ven-

vention to riſe and do homage to the genius of the celebrated defender of the rights of nations.

Several deputies ſupported the petition, and the Convention decreed that the aſhes of J. J. Rouſſeau ſhould be removed to the Pantheon.

15. The Convention annulled the falſe decree reſpecting the financial companies as it had been drawn up by Chabot, Fabre d'Egiantine, and Delaunay d'Angers, by the means of a ſtratagem they had fallen on, and ſubſtituted the true one.

St Juſt made his promiſed report on the general police of the republic. He went back to the earlieſt period of the republic when the buſts of Necker and d'Orleans were carried about triumphantly in Paris, and when an attempt was made to ſtarve that capital, to place with greater facility a new branch on the throne. He proved that Ducos, Fonfrede, Hebert, Ronſin, and Danton, had been the moſt formidable enemies of Paris and liberty. That Hebert, apparently ſtern, had been the head of the favourers of royaliſm; that Ronſin inhabited a palace of the Bouvelards, kept 40 horſes, and ſupped at Paſſey with the ariſtocrates; and that Danton, who was the accomplice of Dumourier, favoured every traitor, lived handſomely, thwarted every vigorous reſolution. In drawing the portrait of a true revolutioniſt, he obſerved that Marat was mild in his department, but terrible to traitors; and he compared him to Rouſſeau, who poſſeſſed the ſame virtues. From thence he concluded, amidſt applauſes, that a revolutioniſt is a hero of good ſenſe and probity.

16. At the cloſe of the report, among others, the Convention paſſed the following decrees: 'The Committees of public and general ſafety ſhall make an immediate ſearch after, and cauſe to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, from every part of the French republic, all perſons charged with conſpiracy.

'He who ſhall for the future be convicted of uttering invectives againſt the revolution, provided he ſhall live without following any profeſſion, and ſhall be neither aged nor infirm, ſhall be tranſported to la Gayane.'

The deputies ſtationed with the army, of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, ſtated by letter, that that army had been regenerated, and merely waited the ſignal of combat to fall in a body on the ſatellites of the deſpot of Madrid.

17. Lakanal, in the name of the committee of public inſtruction propoſed, that the nation ſhould acquit itſelf of its debt of gratitude towards the citizens who periſhed on the 10th of Auguſt 1792. It was accordingly decreed, that, in the Pantheon, a column of black marble ſhould be erected, to the memory of theſe citizens.

18. The committee of ſuccours preſented a report on the petition of the unfortunate Maria Cecilia, daughter of the Sultan Achmet III. By this petition it appeared, that this female is near eighty years of age; that ſhe had fled to France at the age of ſixteen; and that ſhe had lived on a penſion of 3000 livres to the year 1789, when it was reduced to 1050. During the laſt eight months, it had not been paid. The Convention adopted meaſures for ſecuring her the payment of a penſion for life.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS AND THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

April 5. The proceedings againſt Danton and his accomplices having laſted three days, the preſident of the revolutionary tribunal read the decree of the Convention, which ordains the cloſure of all proceedings, if the jury ſhould declare themſelves ſatisfied with a diſcuſſion of three days.

The jury accordingly declared, that they would retire to their apartment to deliberate upon a verdict. Soon after, they returned into Court, and declared that they were ſufficiently ſatisfied with the evidence which had been given.

The public accuſer now put the jury in mind of the audacity and impudence which the accuſed had manifeſted all the while their trial laſted. He recapitulated the outrageous inſults committed by them againſt national juſtice, and the grins, railleries, and threats which they had made during the whole of the proceedings. He reminded the jury of the decree which the Convention had paſſed yeſterday, reſpecting the treatment of thoſe who ſhould inſult the preſident of the revolutionary tribunal.

The tribunal, with due deference to the remarks of the public accuſer, then paſſed ſentence of death upon Danton, Camille-Deſmoulins, Philippeaux, Herault d'Sechelles, General Weſtermann, Fabre d'Eglantine, Delaunay d'Angers, Chabot, D'Eſpagnac, Junius and Emanuel Frey, born in Moravia, Dietrichen, a Dane, and Guſman a Spaniard; and they were left for execution the ſame day.

6. At five o'clock, Danton, and the other condemned perſons, were conveyed in three carts from the Conciergerie to the Place de la Revolution. In the firſt cart, were Danton, Chabot, Lacroix, Falce d'Eglantine, and Herault de Secheiles; in the ſecond, Philippeaux, Delauny d'Angers, Bazire, and Camille Deſmoulins; in the third, Weſtermann, and the reſt. They all behaved with intrepidity except Lacroix. Danton, in particular, who was executed laſt, ſhewed the utmoſt contempt of death.

In the midſt of all, the people preſerved a ſolemn ſilence.

13. The following perſons were brought before the revolutionary tribunal: Chaumette, Gobet, ex-biſhop of Paris; and ſeveral others, amounting in all to twenty-two. All theſe are charged with a conſpiracy againſt the liberty of the French nation, and are comprehended in that of Hebert, which went to efface every idea of the Divinity, and to found a ſyſtem of atheiſm, which was to ſupport the calumnies of the combined deſpots. The charge alledges, that theſe liberticidal plots were concerted at very ſumptuous entertainments, paid for by the gold of Pitt.

Next day their trials were concluded, ſeven were acquitted, and eighteen were ordered for execution. The wife of Camille Deſmoulins was handſomely dreſſed for the occaſion, and was the firſt executed. Gobet preſerved the air of ferocity he had carried during his whole life. Grammont, in aſcending the ſcaffold, exclaimed aloud—'Great God, I die innocent, receive my ſoul!' The mob enquired of Chaumette, how his ſituation in the cart agreed with him; 'Quite bad enough,' was the reply. He was the laſt executed, and his head was diſplayed to the people amidſt the clapping of hands, and the ſhouts of *Vive la Republique*.

The city remained perfectly quiet, the priſoners amounted to 7350.

Some partial ſucceſſes have been gained over the inſurgents of La Vendee. It is, however, extremely probable that the numbers of the royaliſts in that quarter are far from being inconſiderable, but they muſt be in great want of arms and other neceſſaries.

The intelligence which was laid before the public, concerning the number of French forces and ſhipping at St. Maloes, Cherbourg, and other parts on that coaſt, hath been various and even contradictory. That it was formidable, the iſſue of Lord Moira's expedition doth fully evince; but that it juſtified by its magnitude the alarms of an invaſion, which filled the minds of many in this country, hath not yet been authenticated. The general apprehenſion hath perhaps in ſome degree ſubſided, but it would be imprudent and unſafe to keep it out of view. Such a deſperate enterpriſe, on the part of that nation, in their preſent ardour and frenzy, would not occaſion ſurprize. The ſyſtem of internal defence on the part of Britain, and which is going forward with unexampled alacrity, is a meaſure of ſound policy, and reflects mutual honour on the attention of miniſtry, and the ſentiments of the people.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Pruſſia no longer acts as a principal in the war, according to the late negotiations between Great Britain and Pruſſia, the latter is to ſend into the field againſt France 90,000 men. Of this number 32,000 men will join the army of his royal highneſs the Duke of York in the Netherlands, and 20,000 are to be in the pay of the Emperor, to begin from the firſt day of April. The latter are to act with the reſt of the Pruſſians on the Upper Rhine.

On the 9th inſt. the army of the Duke of York left their quarters at St Amand, and proceeded to Valenciennes to co-operate with Prince Cobourg on the commencement of hoſtilities. The French about this time made conſiderable movements about Dunkirk and Liſle.

The 16th inſt. his Imperial Majeſty, who had arrived at Valenciennes from Bruſſels, reviewed the grand army. The hoſtile armies had advanced near to one another, and the frequent ſkirmiſhes which had happened, and which often were hotly conteſted, were conſidered as the prelude to more ſerious operations. On the 17th theſe were begun on the part of the allies, and attended with that ſucceſs, which might be expected from an army ſo well appointed, and under the command of officers eminent for military talents. On the 22d inſt. Capt. Clinton, aid-du-camp to his royal highneſs the Duke of York, brought diſpatches from his royal highneſs informing of this important event, with which the operations of the campaign have happily commenced.

The French fortified with great diligence their poſitions on the Rhine and Moſelle, and have increaſed their forces very conſiderably in that quarter. Treves and Manheim are both threatened, and an irruption

ruption into Flanders by Luxembourg, is alſo apprehended.

By the allies acceding to the terms inſiſted upon on the part of the King of Pruſſia, the troops of that nation have reſumed their poſition, and are ready to co-operate with the other powers in the general defence of the empire and of the Netherlands, or to act in ſuch an offenſive manner as ſhall appear to be moſt conducive to the ends propoſed by the combined forces.

In the hiſtorical detail of facts which we propoſe to lay before the public, we would think it improper to ſpeculate or to advance opinions on this ſubject; the terms of agreement, as far as Britain is concerned, will be ſubmitted by Mr Pitt to the conſideration of Parliament, *ſee p.* 293. A conſiderable ſhare of the expence incurred will devolve on this country; but in the preſent critical ſtage of the buſineſs now going forward, the retention of ſuch an ally could not be purchaſed at too dear a rate.

On the 21ſt, the French attempted to throw two thouſand troops into Landrecies, but were prevented, with the loſs of a great part of their force, in conſequence of the vigilance and ſpirit of the allies.

The operations of the allied armies in this quarter, we are enabled with much ſatisfaction to detail, by preſenting the accounts as they appeared in the *London Gazette ſee page* 295. 297, &c.

While theſe operations were going on, with ſo much glory and ſucceſs to the allies, in the neighbourhood of Landrecies, the republican troops under General Pichegru advanced againſt Werwick, Courtray, and Menin, from the environs of Lille, which places that General took and plundered, gaining alſo ſome advantage over the Auſtrian General Clairfait, who commanded in that quarter, but with a force too inferior to the enemy oppoſed, to put a ſtop to their career, *ſee page* 299.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

April 15. A conſpiracy is ſaid to have been formed againſt the court of Naples; ſome of the nobility and clergy, irritated by a contribution levied for defraying the expences of the war, are the authors, ſome of whom are ſaid already to have been executed.

A congreſs hath been opened at Milan by the principal powers of Italy; the deſign is to unite in raiſing a body of 40,000 troops to aſſiſt the allies.

The regular inveſtment of Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, was commenced on the 2d inſt. although it was expected ſoon to take place.

The States of Genoa, in anſwer to an official note from Lord Hood, intimating his intention of ſending an eſcort of men of war for ſome merchantmen lying there, informed his Lordſhip, that they would not be moleſted by their batteries if they kept within the limits preſcribed by the edict of neutrality on the part of the republic.

From every account, the French are in great force in the neighbourhood of that ſtate.

At Madrid, Count D'Arranda, dean of the council, at one of the ſittings to deliberate on the buſineſs of the preſent campaign, read a memorial diſcuſſing the intereſts of Spain, intimating ſuſpicions of the intentions of the allies, and inclining to an accommodation with France; this gave great diſpleaſure, and the Count received an order to retire to Jaen in Andaluſia.

POLAND.

The attention of Europe is now more and more likely to be called to the ſcenes coming forward in this country. The Poliſh nobility contain, amongſt their number, men of real patriotiſm and virtue, and with ſkill, and diligence, and with undaunted reſolution, the infidel, inſidious, and inſolent views, which their country have long been ſubject to. [illegible] of their military commanders, [illegible] of Poland, [illegible] powerful [illegible] of the Ruſſians, [illegible] ſufficient [illegible] to remove a [illegible] powerful to reſtore [illegible] all before the Conſtitution of the 3d of May 1791. This is the ground work of Stanislas, and of which he has firſt notice to the courts of Vienna, Dreſden, and Stockholm, ſtiling the firſt of thoſe courts the ally and friend of the republic. The enthuſiaſm of the Poles, in fact, is re-animated, and the Ruſſians, though their force in Poland amounts to 40,000 men, are ſcattered about. A ſhort time will ſhew the reſult of this revolution.

In ſome actions with the Ruſſian forces they

they have been worſted. The Pruſſians too are ſaid to be in conſiderable force on their frontier.

The populace, nobleſſe, and military of Cracow and its environs have taken an oath of fidelity to General Koſciuſko. The inſurrection appears to extend over a great part of Poland, and to have broke out every where on the ſame day.

SWEDEN.

The papers of the fugitive Baron Armfeldt have been procured by the government of Sweden. The proofs of his guilt, and that of the other conſpirators, is thereby authenticated and laid open. A letter hath been ſent by the King to the members of the Aulic Council, exhorting them without delay to bring the conſpirators to trial.

WEST INDIES.

CONVERT FRIGATT.

Extract of a Letter from the Surgeon of the Convert Frigate to a Relation in Jamaica, dated Grand Caymanas, Feb. 20. 1794.

'The 8th of February, at three o'clock in the morning, we ſtruck with nine others on the eaſtern reef of the Grand Caymanas. A few minutes made evident our ſituation, and the only proſpect which preſented itſelf was a faint likelihood of preſerving the lives on board: our boat was hoiſted out, and ſent to the ſhips which had eſcaped the misfortune, with our paſſengers and part of the ſoldiers. As ſoon as the boats were clear of the ſhip, we cut away the maſts.

'Approaching day ſeemed only to increaſe our miſery—terrible was the wreck along-ſide—craſhing between the ſhip and ſurf—nothing but confuſion on the decks—diſtreſs encompaſſed us on all ſides—our ſharers in misfortune lay daſhing on the ſurf, ſome hailing for aſſiſtance. We were unable to aſſiſt ourſelves; and ſea and ſurf cut off all communication between one ſhip and the other. None of us expected to ſave more than life, and even for that we wholly depended on Providence. We loſt ſome men in the ſurf; unable to reſiſt the fury of the ſea, they were diſabled by wounds received upon the rocks and then drowned. Such ſpectacles of diſtreſs in every ſhape, unſtrung the heart, and made us leſs than men.

'Capt. Lawford, and Capt. Thomſon of the army, Mr Scott, and ſome others, attempted to put to ſea in the barge, but were unſucceſsful, being driven impetuouſly on the ſurf; and how they eſcaped death I know not. We followed in the French pinnace; our ſet conſiſted of Lieut. Brice, Lieut. Allen, Self, Mr Doran Surgeon's Mate, and a Midſhipman: we ſtood to ſea till we loſt ſight of the iſland; afraid of loſing it entirely, we hauled in, after running to leeward for ſome hours; we ſtood in ſhore, and at all hazards attempted the reef, which, with ſome difficulty, we accompliſhed. Hunger and thirſt preſented themſelves in no delectable ſhapes, and the ſtranding of our boat added ſomething to the gloominеſs of the proſpect.

'The country was impenetrable to ſtrangers, and we had traverſed the ſea ſhore without ſeeing any thing like a habitation. The print of a foot cheered our hearts, till with indefatigable attention we traced it to its home, where we were kindly received in a ſmall hut, by a poor yet hoſpitable family. To find the Capt. was the next thing to be done, which, with the help of a guide, we accompliſhed, after a very tedious and fatiguing march.

'The ſhips which are wrecked are: the William and Elizabeth, Goodwin; Moorhall, Nicholſon; Ludlow, M'Lure; Britannia, Martin; Richard, Hughes; Nancy, Leary; Eagle, Ainſworth; Sally, Watſon; Fortune, Love; and the Convert. The nine ſhips wrecked are valued at 200,000l.

'Two days ago, a ſtrange inſtance of the calloſineſs of a ſailor occurred: One of our men, whom we ſuppoſed drowned, was found in a fore ſtore-room ſurrounded with bottles, in which ſituation he had been unnoticed and unſeen, thoughtleſs of danger, for ſeven days.'

EAST INDIES.

We inſert the following letter, as it muſt give ſome relief to the minds of ſuch in this country as are connected with the unfortunate ſufferers in the Winterton.

Fort William, Oct. 8. 1793.

'On the receipt of the accounts of the fate of the Winterton Eaſt Indiaman at Bombay, the Glouceſter was immediately taken up by the Government at that Preſidency, and diſpatched with the utmoſt expedition, to afford relief to the ſurvivors. She was ſupplied with an ample ſtore of proviſions, wines, clothes, and all ſorts of neceſſaries that humanity could ſuggeſt.

'Capt. Billamore ſailed from Bombay on the 2d June, and arrived at St Auguſtine's bay, on the iſland of Madagaſcar about the 17th of July. The people, for whoſe relief they were deſtined, had left Madagaſcar about two months before their arri-

val.

val. They had embarked in a Portugueſe veſſel, which had been humanely ſent for that purpoſe by the Governor of Moſambique.

'The Glouceſter left St Auguſtine's Bay on the 5th of Auguſt, and arrived a few days thereafter at Johanna, where they found Mr Jolly, a midſhipman, and ten ſeamen, formerly belonging to the Winterton, who had embarked with the reſt of her people on board the Portugueſe veſſel, which, on her paſſage towards India, touched at Johanna for refreſhments, where Mr Jolly and theſe ten men were left behind ſick, and where they were moſt hoſpitably treated by the Governor and inhabitants. They were taken on board the Glouceſter, and arrived with that ſhip at Madras on the 13th ult. where they entered on board ſome of the indiamen in the roads.'

It is alſo added, that the moſt affectionate attention and ſympathy had been ſhewn to the crew by the natives of Madagaſcar. The King of Babau, a young man of twenty-four years of age, cauſed his people build huts for them, and ſupplied them with proviſions. The treaſure of of the Winterton he diſtributed among his ſubjects who had aſſiſted in ſaving the wreck; the reſt he gave to the ſeamen and ſoldiers when they left the iſland. All the cloaths and individual property were reſtored to their owners: a circumſtance peculiarly comfortable for the diſtreſſed ſituation of the ladies. Do not ſuch examples of humanity, among thoſe whom we conſidered as ſavage, deſerve the gratitude of civilized nations. We ſhall be happy to hear of ſome ſuitable preſent being ſent by this country to the benevolent and generous Prince of Babau.

The inveſtments provided for the Company's ſhips are ſo conſiderable this year, that ſufficient tonnage cannot be procured for ſending the whole to Europe.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MESSRS MUIR AND PALMER.

April 15. Lord Lauderdale roſe and ſaid, that he was ſenſible that the cauſe he now undertook required the moſt ſtudied application of eminent talents, and wiſhed that it had been in better hands; but inadequate as he was to the taſk, he thought it too important to be ſilent in it. It even went to cenſure the proceedings in the Juſticiary Court of Scotland; and although it had been ſaid that this tended to diminiſh the reſpect due to them, yet he thought caſes occurred where it was the duty of every man to oppoſe; and this he believed to be of that nature. He entered on the ſubject of the indictment, and inſiſted, that the crime charged, according to the law of Scotland, and in particular by the act of Queen Anne, in 1703, was puniſhable only by fine, impriſonment, or baniſhment, which he contended entirely differed from tranſportation. Having gone through all the ſtatutes and caſes on the ſubject, he ſelected three objections to the trials of Meſſrs Muir and Palmer, on which he would ground his motion. The firſt was, that Lord Juſtice Clerk had over-ruled the challenge made by Mr Muir to the five firſt jurors who were named, becauſe they belonged to a ſociety ſimilar to that of which Mr Reeves was the leading member here: They had prejudged him, and were not qualified to ſit in judgment upon him. The next objection was in reſpect to the evidence brought on the part of the proſecution, as charges not mentioned in the indictment. And the laſt objection, which was the moſt material, related to the commitment of one of the witneſſes, of the name of John Ruſſel, for prevarication; allowing that he did prevaricate, ſtill that did not make him incompetent to give his evidence; and therefore his Lordſhip contended, that his evidence ſhould have been received, and the jury might have decided on the credibility to be given to it.

Having argued fully on theſe points, he marked the difference between the puniſhments inflicted on ſimilar offences in Scotland and England. He concluded a ſpeech of three hours and a half by moving for the documents relative to the trials, ſimilar to thoſe voted on the ſame occaſion by Mr Adam in the Houſe of Commons, and alſo an addreſs to his Majeſty on behalf of Meſſrs Muir and Palmer.

Lord Mansfield ſaid, that as theſe perſons had been tried and found guilty of the charges by a jury in their own country, there could be no illegality or injuſtice in the caſe. The queſtion with the Houſe was, Had the Judges exceeded their authority by giving a ſentence too ſevere, arbitrary, and unuſual? On theſe grounds his Lordſhip defended the conduct of the Court. He was followed on the ſame ground by Lord Kinnoul and the Lord Chancellor. The motion for papers and the addreſs were put and negatived.

The Lord Chancellor then moved, 'Tha

The motion being ſeconded,

Marquis of Lanſdowne ſaid, that he thought the noble lord who moved the addreſs ſhould have adduced more convincing arguments for its expediency and neceſſity. He thought this treaty the moſt unprecedented and extraordinary, contrary to the principle for ſubſidies to be paid for a ſupply of ſoldiers. They could not be expected to be under our controul: a prince of th · firſt conſequence in Germany would not allow his ſoldiers to be in the ſame degree of ſubjection as a landgrave of Heſſe, or any other petty elector. He thought another circumſtance which ſhould excite alarm was, that the payments were to be made at Berlin. Who could anſwer how this ſhould be applied? Although he had a high opinion of the honour and veracity of the Pruſſian monarch, yet when it was conſidered that the good of their ſubjects required it, monarchs were not found very tenacious; if, either for theſe reaſons, as well as that he held the object for which we were now contending unjuſt, he would negative the motion.

Earl Mansfield roſe in reply, and obſerved, that the object of the war was both neceſſary and juſt, the deſtruction of a ſyſtem of rapine and licentiouſneſs; and declared that he thought this ſtep bold, prudent, and altogether expedient. Our acquiſitions gained in the Weſt Indies, though of great conſequence, he thought not a ſufficient inducement to agree to a peace, could it be had on theſe terms. Rather than agree to ſuch a meaſure, he would ſuffer his head to be ſevered from his body. So great an enemy he was to the preſent ſyſtem in France, that he thought there could be no ſecurity without its final ruin; for the accompliſhing of which he would ſupport every meaſure which was conducive to that happy purpoſe.

Lord Lauderdale ſaid, that from the laſt ſpeech he was ſtill the more convinced of the impolicy of the war. It declared a deſign to interfere in the internal government of France, and to begin with the overthrow of the preſent ſyſtem. The contrary of this was intimated by his Majeſty in his ſpeech in opening the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament; the preſent treaty led to an inefficacious and an improvident expenditure of the public money. It was paying for what the King of Pruſſia was bound to give by the treaty of alliance 14th of July laſt. It was hiring him to do that as a ſervant which he was bound to do as a principal. He had firſt commenced the

* For Treaty ſee p. 266.

the war and then had engaged us as a party in it; and now we were obliged to pay him for fighting his own battles. Who could fay that Auftria and the other allies might not make the fame demands, and urge the fame pretences. He therefore would oppofe the motion.

Lord Hawkefbury faid, that he confidered the prefent treaty as wife and neceffary; it operated for the accomplifhing of a moft defirable event, the extinction of the prefent fyftem of plunder and cruelty in France. The fum neceffary was not to be regarded, it was the object: our felf-prefervation was at ftake; and a corps of 62,000 Pruffians he thought might be expected to act with greater energy and fuccefs, than an army collected from all the ftates of Germany. He would therefore fupport the motion.

The Duke of Portland obferved, that after what had been urged by his noble friend (Lord Mansfield) he would only fay, that had he been a minifter he fhould have been proud to have been concerned in making this treaty, of which as a private and independent man, he in every view approved. When the Houfe divided the numbers were, Contents 75—Proxies 24—99. Non-Contents 6—Proxies 0—6. Majority 93.

SLAVE TRADE.

May 2. The order of the day being read, for reading a fecond time the bill brought from the Commons, for preventing the fupplying foreign countries with flaves bought by Britifh merchants, and conveyed in Britifh bottoms, Lord Abingdon, Lord Grenville, the Duke of Clarence, and the Bifhop of Rocheiter oppofed it.

Lord Abingdon and the Duke of Clarence on the general queftion of the impolicy and injuftice of the abolition of the flave trade; the other noble peers on the ground that any bill for partial abolition was improperly introduced, before that Houfe had come to a final refolution on the queftion of a total abolition.

Lords Stanhope and Lauderdale fupported the bill, and oppofed Lord Grenville's motion, that it fhould be read that day three months, and charged the above Lords with a total direliction of principle. On the motion being put, there were,

Contents,	45	Majority 41.
Non-Contents	4	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRENCH CORPS.

April 7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in purfuance of the notice given, rofe to move for a bill to enable his Majefty to take advantage of the fervice of great numbers of Frenchmen who were driven from their native country, and wifhed for nothing more than to be able to relieve it from its prefent oppreffion and tyranny. He therefore moved to the following effect: 'For leave for a bill to enable fubjects of France to enlift as foldiers into certain regiments now on the continent of Europe, and to enable his Majefty to grant commiffions as officers to fubjects of that country, to be paid,' &c.

After fome enquiries from members about the conditions of raifing fuch a corps, leave was granted.

SINECURE PLACES.

9. Mr Harrifon rofe to make his promifed motion on the fubject. He obferved, that in the prefent fituation of the country, and the increafing demands on our financial refources, it was neceffary to ftrain every nerve, and as much as poffible prevent the increafe of burdens on the poor; with this view it was that he brought forward his prefent motion. Minifters had called on the people to fubfcribe voluntarily in fupport of a war, which, they faid, involved the exiftence of the conftitution, and all that is dear in fociety. He would now give thefe gentlemen an opportunity of convincing the country of their fincerity in the caufe. The object of his propofition was, that thofe who held offices, finecure places, and penfions under government, fhould contribute a part thereof, in certain proportions, to the public fervice during the continuance of the war. What he would with to propofe was, that all efficient ftuations, producing a nett income of 500l. per annum, and upwards, fhould be liable to a deduction of one fourth of their nett produce. That all finecure places and penfions, exceeding 200l. per ann. (except thofe which were obviouſly given as a reward for meritorious fervice) fhould be liable to a deduction of half their amount—and that the amount of all penfions and finecure places, poffeffed by fuch as at the fame time held any efficient place, fhould be wholly allotted to the public fervice; referving at the fame time the ftipend which may be paid to a deputy, for any neceffary trifling duty in the latter inftance.

Thefe, he faid, were the outlines of his plan, which might be altered or amended, when the bill fhould be before the committee. He then moved, 'for leave for a bill to appropriate certain proportions of the emoluments of finecure and efficient places and penfions, to a certain amount

amount, to the public fervice during the war, at the difpofal of Parliament.'

Mr Coke feconded the motion.

Mr Drake difapproved of the motion, as being calculated to embarrafs government, and to repreſs the wiſhes and the talents of men of abilities from being called forth and exerted in the public fervice, by taking away an adequate remuneration for their labours. He thought, from the flourifhing ſtate of the finances, and the ardent zeal which animated the nation, that ſuch a propoſition was alſo perfectly unneceſſary.

Mr Burke cenſured the motion: firſt, as a ridiculous project; ſecondly, as a mean and contemptible one; thirdly, as being on a fallacious ground; and laſtly, as not tending to relieve, but to delude the people. He remarked the crude ſtate in which it was brought forward; it ſhould have been accompanied with ſome financial calculation concerning its probable amount. Under its preſent aſpect it would not in the event amount to the 'purchaſe of ſmall beer for the poor of Norwich, at one night's ſupper.' He thought the labours of thoſe who held efficient places in the public ſervice but too poorly paid. This proceeding was objectionable too, from its violation of a right, and might go to ſet a precedent for the deſtruction of all property whatever.

Mr Sheridan ſaid he would rather incur the imputation of a daring man, than not animadvert on the obſervations delivered by a man whoſe apoſtacy and inconſiſtency were never more conſpicuous. It was but charitable to ſuppoſe he had forgotten his recorded opinion. The bill entitled, 'Burke's bill for œconomical reform,' did preſcribe and mete out the rewards for different ſervices. It was a doctrine he never could ſubſcribe to, to ſay that his Majeſty had a right to laviſh on court-favourites the revenues of the country. It bore no analogy to a private family, where a maſter from his own money might reward his ſervants as he pleaſed. No eſtimate of the produce of ſuperfluous places had been made; but the conſtituents of an honourable member muſt be precious ſwindlers indeed, if it would not ſupply them with ſmall beer. The late Auditor of the Exchequer, without performing any adequate ſervice, had amaſſed half a million. The Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Clerk of Parliament, the Treaſurer of the Navy, the Juſtice General of Scotland, &c. &c. if they are ſincere in the ſupport of the war will not ſurely grudge a part to ſecure the whole.

Mr Sheridan then commented on the ſtate of the finances, and ſaid that the ſun would never ariſe on that day when the revenue would meet the actual expenditure. Seaſonable convictions, and political apoſtacy, had ſo familiarized ſome gentlemen to ſinecures, penſions, and efficient ſituations, that no conviction of moral rectitude could induce them to act the part of true patriots and honeſt men.

Mr Roſe ſtated the difference between the œconomical bill and the preſent motion; the former cut off the ſources of corruption, and left an adequate compenſation for real ſervices. By its operation the penſion liſt was reduced from 110,000l. to 68,000l. The preſent motion tended to deprive thouſands of their lawful property, and to involve families in irretrievable ruin.

Mr Fox admitted that the motion, as it now ſtood, intrenched ſomewhat on the ſacredneſs of property. Although it was not conſiſtent with the prerogative of the crown to grant indiſcriminately, and *ad libitum*, ſinecure places; yet in all legal grants it was competent in the granter to beſtow, and the acceptor to receive. If the bill was ſuffered to go into a committee, he intended to introduce a clauſe excepting every perſon who had a legal title veſted in him by a legal grant.

Mr Pitt, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, detailed the reſources of the country, and ſhewed that the motion was comparatively unneceſſary; if funds were borrowed for the neceſſary expences of the war, there were alſo funds ſet apart to extinguiſh the debt.

Mr Huſſey ſaid, he could not give his vote without aſſigning his reaſons for it. He was of opinion that penſions and places were not to be ranked as private property, nor could any one lay claim to them as to a freehold. If, as was ſtated, ſuch were our reſources, that it was unneceſſary to have recourſe to theſe places and penſions, he thought the argument ſhould alſo have applied to the voluntary ſubſcriptions, which he was convinced would not exceed what might have been raiſed from the other.

The queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided, For the motion 48
Againſt it 117
Majority —69.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

10. Major Maitland roſe to make his motion on the ſubject. He began by obſerving

ſerving, that our ſucceſſes were neither ſo important, nor ſo brilliant, as miniſtry had ſtated; and that the ſituation of the allies was infinitely worſe than at the commencement of the war. He chiefly would call the attention of the Houſe to thoſe operations of the campaign which had been planned in the Britiſh cabinet, and whoſe execution was chiefly entruſted to the Britiſh forces. He alluded to the affairs of Dunkirk and Toulon. The diſgrace and diſaſter of each of theſe he heſitated not to impute, in no ſlight degree, to the miniſters of this country. The force ſent againſt Dunkirk was inadequate; unneceſſary delay had been made, and a ſhameful neglect appeared in the want of ordnance and a fleet to protect the operations. He cenſured the whole buſineſs reſpecting Toulon; from taking poſſeſſion of it, till its ſhameful evacuation: we had entered into a place with 18000 men, which 15,000 were unable to defend. He blamed the commanders who had not prepared for a more complete deſtruction of the fortreſs, and ſtores, and ſhipping, when it was found untenable, and for not providing the means of ſafety for the poor loyaliſts who were inhumanely left to be butchered by the republicans. Impreſſed with theſe ideas, he deemed it his duty to move, 'That a committee of the whole Houſe be appointed to enquire into the cauſes which led to the failure of the enterprize againſt Dunkirk: and alſo of thoſe which led to the evacuation of Toulon, by the forces under Major General Dundas and Lord Hood.'

Mr Sheridan ſeconded the motion.

Mr Jenkinſon, in a ſpeech which diſplayed ability and information, oppoſed the motion, and replied to Major Maitland. The loſs at Dunkirk had ariſen from no neglect at home, but from an extraordinary and unforſeen circumſtance, the immenſe accumulation of French forces on that part of the frontier. It had been compenſated by the capture of Queſnoy, which had followed ſoon after. At Toulon, every thing had been done which prudence could dictate, or vigour execute; and he ſpoke from authority when he ſaid, that not one individual was left behind who wiſhed to eſcape. He then entered upon the general ſubject of the war, and the inſecurity we would have for the continuance of peace, were we ſo imprudent as to make it with the preſent rulers. It had been advanced that the people in France were now leſs prone to inſurrection than formerly; he believed the reverſe was true, and that this ſpirit was now greater than laſt year in Lyons, Bourdeaux, and Marſeilles. He thought, from our ſuperiority in diſcipline, and numbers of cavalry, which, in their preſent ſtate, they could not raiſe ſo readily as infantry, that there was every proſpect of a glorious campaign; ſince, during the laſt, we had recovered Flanders, protected Holland, and captured Valenciennes, Condé, and Queſnoy, he ſaw no reaſon for adopting the preſent motion.

Lord Mulgrave thought himſelf called on in the preſent buſineſs; being poſſeſſed of local knowledge, he would venture to give his opinion, which was, indeed, hardly neceſſary after the able and eloquent manner in which the queſtion had been treated by the laſt ſpeaker. He was aſtoniſhed to hear that the white flag had been forced on the inhabitants by Lord Hood; a meaſure which was purſued after an expreſs requeſt from themſelves. At the ceremony of hoiſting it, Lord Hood, though requeſted, would neither attend nor permit his officers, leſt it ſhould be thought he meant to interfere in the government of France in any ſhape. The expreſſion of 1789 was brought forward to quiet their mind, and remove all apprehenſion of the tyranny they had formerly felt. Gentlemen would recollect that the town was delivered up by treaty, and not by capitulation; the whole of the fleet were not pleaſed with the terms; there were to the number of 6000 ſeamen diſaffected. According to the articles of treaty, they could not be confined; it would have been impolitic to have ſent them up the country; the only way of diſpoſing of them was that which was adopted, by ſending them away in four of the ſhips found in the harbour. He himſelf had left Toulon becauſe he could no longer act in the rank he formerly did when the new commiſſion was appointed. He then entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes of its being retained, and was of opinion, that if the whole garriſon had been Britiſh we would have been in poſſeſſion of it at this day.

Sir James Murray next entered into a detail and defence of the operations on northern frontier, and aſcribed the failure of Dunkirk not to miſconduct, but the unexpected meaſure of the French people riſing in a maſs to raiſe the ſiege.

Mr Fox ſaid, he had heard no intelligible argument delivered againſt going into the inquiry. From ſome parts of Lord Mulgrave's ſpeech he thought he would

would have consented to that measure. The evacuation the noble Lord considered as a calamity; and with regard to the inhabitants no sacrifice was too great to fulfil our engagements with them. If it was true that all disposed to leave it had escaped, the bitterest ingredient in our bad fortune had been removed; if the efforts of administration had been ineffectual for their relief, it was material to enquire why, or how these had been frustrated. The murmurs too regarding the negligence or misconduct of our allies he thought also merited an enquiry. He meant to throw no blame on the Duke of York, or any officer in the British service by supporting the motion, but merely to discover whether any, and what blame had been incurred and to whom the guilt of misconduct was imputable.

Mr Pitt declared his satisfaction at the course which the debate had taken, especially as the hon. gentleman had formerly declared that every enterprise in which the British troops had been engaged had turned out disgraceful to the national character. This he was prepared to refute; but if true, it certainly could not have taken three months to bring it forward. Neither of the expeditions which were to be investigated, it gave him satisfaction to think, were exclusively British. The hon. gentleman had forgotten our successes at Newfoundland, Tobago, Pondicherry, and the probable result of the operations now going forward in the West Indies, as, when these came under review, his observation would appear ill-founded. The House therefore would judge whether an enquiry relating to Dunkirk and Toulon, was a fair and equitable criterion by which to judge of the disgrace we had incurred, or the glory we had acquired during the campaign. The motion had no other tendency than to demonstrate that the present ministry were incapable of conducting affairs, and that they ought to be vested in other hands; but it was now too late, it should have been brought forward before the plans of another campaign had been laid, or the probability of similar mischief happening been incurred. He had uniformly been of opinion, that it was improper to institute inquiries into the conduct of the executive government in time of war; and from what had been already said by his hon. friends, it had appeared no such inquiry was requisite. He concluded by declaring his dissent to the motion.

When the House divided, there were for the motion, [illegible]

Against it 166

Majority ——133.

14. On the motion being made for the Speaker to leave the chair, and the House to go into a committee on the French corps bill; it was opposed by Col. Tarleton on its general principle, and on its provisions. It was, he said, a link in that chain by which the liberty of the country was to be enslaved, and the constitution undermined, and of which military associations and county subscriptions were a part.—The measure as being wise and politic was supported by Sir William Young.

Mr Whitbread was decidedly against the motion. The bill he considered as an attempt by ministers to introduce the ancient despotism in France. He considered it as both unconstitutional and cruel in the extreme, to send these men to fight with halters about their necks. He would ask, was retaliation on our part intended? If so, what a dreadful scene of carnage must ensue. He objected to the measure as hostile to the liberties of this country, empowering the crown to take into pay what number of foreigners it pleased, and to dispose of them as best suited its views.

Lord Mulgrave rose in reply, he said that in the sorties from Toulon some men of that description fell into the hands of the enemy, it was reported that they were massacred in cold blood, on enquiry he found this was not true; but if the enemy abandoning the laws of war among civilized nations, had taken this cruel step, he was determined to have hanged of his prisoners man for man. It was a measure which he should have thought both justifiable and necessary. It was aggravating and prolonging the miseries of war, to allow ourselves to be bullied by any such threats of the enemy. If we were awed by such apprehensions it were better never to go to war at all.

Major Maitland called on the House to consider on whom the French would also retaliate; not merely on Frenchmen taken in arms, but on our British fellow subjects, relations, and friends. If by employing Frenchmen to fight against France, we brought on this departure from the ordinary rules of war, to us and not to the French would be imputable all the horrors that would ensue.

The House dividing on the motion for resolving into a committee, there were, Ayes 150—Noes 28.

15. On a motion made for the Houſe to reſolve into a committee on a bill for the better obſervance of the Sabbath,

Mr Courtnay oppoſed it, as the bill, he ſaid, was in its principle Puritanical, and operated to reſtrict the induſtry of the poor, while it permitted the amuſements of the rich, whoſe diſregard of that day was notorious.

Mr Wilberforce, with warmth, diſclaimed every imputation thrown on the bill. Religion was the law of the land; its beſt ſecurity, and greateſt bleſſing to the people. Whatever could ſtrengthen its impreſſions was ſalutary, and nothing tended more to this than a proper obſervance of the Sabbath day. The contempt of this, with the ſubſtitution of reaſon and philoſophy for theſe forms, had reduced a neighbouring nation into deplorable miſery; he would therefore give the bill his hearty ſupport. After ſome converſation it paſſed without a diviſion.

16. The bill for preventing delays in elections of members being reported, and the queſtion for confirming being put,

Mr Fox ſaid, it was his intention to propoſe a clauſe to do away what was called the *long oath*, which was intended to exclude Roman-Catholics; but from the liberal ſpirit manifeſted by that Houſe to this deſcription of men, he could not think it was intended to exclude them from voting. In fact it had not done ſo in caſes he knew; but it had, from ſcruples of conſcience, prevented Proteſtant diſſenters from voting, and principally for this reaſon he wiſhed to aboliſh that oath. This meeting the ſenſe of the Houſe, the bill was ordered to be recommitted.

When the report of French corps bill was brought up, on the ſuggeſtion of Mr Sheridan, a proviſion was adopted to reſtrict the landing of troops, enliſted under the authority of the bill, to the number of 5000, at any one period.

17. On the queſtion being put that the French corps bill do paſs,

Mr Fox roſe and ſaid, that though, in the ſeveral ſtages, the bill had been debated, he could not now refrain from ſtating his objections to it. The bill was, in its nature, important, but much more from the conſequences to be apprehended from it; what had been urged in its defence had increaſed his alarm: by it the object of the war was now declared to be changed; for we pledged ourſelves, to the emigrants, to reſtore the ancient monarchy, and their property, now alienated and ſold. Two things chiefly preſented themſelves to his mind; firſt, to render the war as ſhort as poſſible; and ſecondly, to exempt it from all unneceſſary cruelties. But as our object was not to form a barrier, but to extirpate the very government with whom we were at war, could it be imagined that the ſtruggle would be of ſhort duration? Of what avail would our ſucceſſes and captures be in the Eaſt and Weſt to attain our object? It never would induce an enemy to capitulate, whom you threatened to exterminate. An hon. gentleman, in a former night, had recommended to ſecure the frontier of Flanders, and penetrate to Paris. He was convinced the mode was proper; but he ought alſo to recollect the immenſe difficulties of penetrating through that iron frontier, as it had been emphatically called. An hon. friend of his had ſtated, that the object of this bill was to ſend men to fight with halters about their necks. It had been aſked, would you retaliate? One monoſyllable giving aſſent was heard. Yet, from this, how direful might be the conſequences? It opens a ſcene of carnage unknown to modern times. He lamented the blood already ſhed, greatly exceeding what war, ſince the introduction of Chriſtianity, had exhibited; but the principles of the preſent reſembled thoſe of ancient times. *Delenda eſt Carthago* was the maxim at Rome: The ſame we had applied to the exiſting government of France. The queſtion of government was here the object of the contending parties, as in civil wars, which are more ſanguinary than thoſe between independent nations. A civil war was actually ſtirred up in Europe. France on one ſide, and Great Britain with her allies on the other. France, driven to deſperation, had committed acts, the continual recurrence of which had rendered the heart of men callous to the feelings of humanity; and many now heard deeds related merely as matter of fact without any emotion, who, in times back, would have been ſtruck with the deepeſt ſenſations of pity and horror. It had the effect of ſpreading the ſame calouſneſs all over Europe. Three years back, he was certain, that Houſe would not have endured thoſe heavy and cruel ſentences which lately they had applauded. To finiſh, therefore, this ſyſtem, he deprecated any meaſure that tended to prolong the war, and protract the period of peace, which alone could clear away the maſs of enormities now exiſting.

Mr Secretary Dundas obſerved, that the meaſures government adopted aroſe from

from exiſting circumſtances which miniſters do right to turn to their advantage; a large body of men, without the means of ſubſiſtence, in a foreign land, excited by a wicked faction that had uſurped the power in their own country, had ſolicited from the generous benevolence of Great Britain arms, that they might employ them in reſtoring religion, order, and peace to their unhappy country. We had not compelled them to incur the hazard of being ignominiouſly put to death if they ſhould fall into the hands of their barbarous enemies; they had voluntary come forward: they knew, and had weighed the conſequences; and they had aſked arms that they might avenge themſelves on their tyrants and oppreſſors. He would put the queſtion, could the government of this country refuſe ſuch a requeſt? The hon. gentleman had ſtated, that our ſucceſſes in both Indies would not induce our enemy the ſooner to capitulate, as the object of the preſent differed from that of other wars: this was in part true; but as the reſources of France lay in men and wealth, our cutting off theſe reſources tended to weaken and diminiſh their power of reſiſtance. An appeal had been made to the humanity of the Houſe concerning the ſituation of perſons whoſe caſe it had decided on; ſuch effuſion of humanity he would conſider as ill placed. We heard, with comparatively little emotion, of the fate of a poor wretch whom the piercing cries of a periſhing family, perhaps, urged to rob or ſteal; and ſhall we be called to ſhed tears for the juſt puniſhment of men, who, unprovoked, had taken every meaſure for overturning a government which had diſpenſed ſo much happineſs and real bleſſings to the ſubjects of it. He concluded by ſaying, he thought the preſent bill was the moſt likely ſpeedily to terminate the war, and gain a deſirable peace; it therefore met his moſt hearty aſſent.

Mr Burke roſe to reply to Mr Fox. His panegyric on humanity did honour to his feelings, which he believed were ſincere. The embelliſhments of his eloquence he deemed ſuperfluous. He would aſk him, how he had diſpoſed of that ſympathy he had expreſſed for the emigrants, exiled from friends and all they held dear. He denied them that protection which would reſtore them to their '*ſweet native fields*.' He pities but will not relieve, and cenſures the hand that is ſtretched out to aſſiſt them. The monoſyllable he had uttered expreſſing his approbation of retaliating had given riſe to much pathetic declamation concerning its apprehended conſequences. While he held the *lex talionis* to be the law of nature, and concerning which, whatever civilians or ſtateſmen might ſpeculate in their cloſets, to the honour and humanity of princes and commanders, as he exemplified from many inſtances, it had been uſed with wiſdom and diſcretion---experience of its miſeries from too rigorous a uſe, had taught its terrible effects, and nature was ſoftened from a ſympathizing affliction. In vain is it urged that the paſſions of our enemy will be the more inflamed, and their hearts ſtimulated to deeds more cruel; for this progreſs there is no room in men who are already tranſported into rage and ferocity. Their fury and crimes are at their height; murder, maſſacre, confiſcation, exile and death, are diffuſed through the wide and vaſt extent of their almoſt depopulated land. The leaders themſelves, incapable, from their thirſt of blood, of pity or moderation, have fallen foul of one another. The Mountain has ſlaughtered the Valley, and the Valley the Mountain, the Jacobins the Cordeliers, and the Cordeliers in turn the Jacobins. By the keen and eager ſpirit of a fell revenge, each perſecutes to death and deſtroys the other, and as Macbeth ſays, 'each man falls by lottery.'

Lord Mulgrave juſtified the principle and right of retaliation, without which the vigour of war would be loſt. From the ſucceſs of the foreign corps bill he had witneſſed at Toulon, he thought much advantage was to be expected from it. Had the allies there been able to have penetrated into the country, numbers would have joined their ſtandard. He thought the bill from its operation would tend to ſhorten the preſent war.

It paſſed without a diviſion; and the Houſe adjourned for the Holidays.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

29. Mr Curwen ſaid, that in purſuance of the notice given yeſterday, he intended to move, that the conſideration of the treaty with Pruſſia be deferred for a fortnight, that the whole of the repreſentatives of the people might be ſummoned, and the moſt ſolemn deliberation uſed on the preſent important criſis. Having made the motion, and the queſtion being called for,

Mr Whitbread jun. made, with much warmth, an invective againſt the war, and complained that the gentlemen with him were borne down by the overwhelming torrent, which the right hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) commanded. Here a cry of order,

order, and that ſuch expreſſions were unparliamentary.

The Speaker declaring that he was confident the hon. member muſt be convinced, on reflection, that ſuch language was unparliamentary.

Mr. Whitbread explained, and concluded, by ſaying, that he, together with his hon. friend, muſt ſay he could no longer give his ſupport to the war, as the object of it was totally changed.

Mr Sheridan obſerved, that his hon. friend was as willing and able as any man to make an apology for a breach of order, or any error into which he might fall. He would not ſay, that a right hon. gentleman owed his influence in that Houſe to any thing but his talents and eloquence. But till now he had not obſerved that the ſame effect was produced by ſilence as by his ſpeaking; a teſtimony of that contempt in which he held the Houſe. The arguments of his friend certainly merited a better treatment; the magnitude of the ſum granted, the character of the ally thereby purchaſed, deſerved enquiry at this moment, being of very conſiderable importance. The ſtipulations in the treaty tended to ſhew that there was a deſign to reſtore the ancient deſpotiſm of France. For attempting which any miniſter ought to be brought to the block.

For the motion there were	19	
Againſt it	98	
Majority		——79.

PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY.

30. This buſineſs was brought forward by Mr Pitt. The Houſe reſolving into a committee to conſider of his Majeſty's meſſage, he lamented the ſituation Pruſſia was brought into, not being able to afford that aſſiſtance as a principal which was neceſſary for effectually proſecuting the war. He then took a view of the ſtipulations of the treaty, and pointed out, by entering into detail, that we were hereby furniſhed with the fineſt body of troops in Europe, at leſs expence than that of any former ſubſidy treaty, or than the expence neceſſary for raiſing levies in this country. With reſpect to the degree of influence in their diſpoſal, he ſaid it would have degraded one of the firſt princes in Europe to have required the ſame unlimited power over them as over the other corps we retained in pay from the petty princes of Germany: It would alſo have excluded his Pruſſian Majeſty from the appearance of acting as a principal in the war. The troops were ſpecifically to be employed for the advantage of the Maritime contracting Powers, in ſuch manner as may be determined between the miniſter of this country and the States General, and the Pruſſian General actually commanding the troops; and which, coupled with the above conſideration, was every thing that could be wiſhed for.—— It now remained for him to ſtate the means with which he propoſed to meet theſe expences; in doing which he called the attention of the committee to the vote of credit, granted in the preſent ſeſſions, of two millions, in order to defray any unforeſeen or extraordinary expences which might ariſe in the courſe of the campaign. He would now propoſe for theſe purpoſes a ſum of two millions and a half, which, after defraying the expence incurred by this treaty, in the preſent year, of 1,350,000l. would leave a ſum of 1,150,000l. and to which was to be added the ſurplus remaining the 5th of April, together with the diſpoſable remains of the vote of credit of laſt year, which together would conſtitute a ſum, he was happy to ſay, after defraying the expences of the preſent treaty, of 1,650,000l. to be applied to theſe ſervices of which as yet no ſatisfactory eſtimate could be formed. He concluded with moving to the following effect: That the ſum of two millions and a half be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to fulfil the ſtipulations of the treaty lately concluded with Pruſſia, entered into for the more vigorous proſecution of the war, and alſo to provide for ſuch exigencies as might ariſe in the ſervice of the year 1794, &c.

On the queſtion being put, Mr Fox, at conſiderable length, and with his uſual ability, oppoſed the reſolution. He thought the ſtipulations had no merit in point of œconomy; but the pecuniary part was the leaſt important: the example was dangerous; and Pruſſia, from its former duplicity, ought not to be conſidered as a proper ally for this country. Regarding the queſtion as he did, he felt it his duty to move, as an amendment, That the ſum of two millions and a half ſhould be omitted, and the ſum of one million one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds inſerted in its room.

The queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided, when there appeared in favour of Mr Fox's amendment 33

Againſt it	134	
Majority		——101.

May 2. Mr Hobart brought up the report of the committee on the King's Meſſage, which was read; and on the queſtion being

ing put, that the reſolution contained therein do paſs,

Mr Sheridan ſaid, that he felt alarm from a report that General Clairfait had been defeated by the French, who were about to penetrate into Weſt Flanders. He wiſhed the contingent of troops ſtipulated by the treaty of 1788 only to be demanded, and that the overplus ſum voted ſhould be applied to other purpoſes; he cared not what they were, if it was not given to the King of Pruſſia, whoſe treacherous duplicity he ſeverely reprobated, and thought we ought no longer to put any confidence in his promiſes. He ſaid, that conſidering the ſtate of the times, he would not oppoſe the voting of the money, but would certainly ſet his face againſt its being voted to the King of Pruſſia—He would therefore move, to leave out of the reſolution the words "to make good the engagement with the King of Pruſſia."

Mr Fox ſaid, that the Houſe ought to be diſtinctly informed, whether the King of Pruſſia was to be conſidered as a principal, or as a Prince hiring out his troops? —If the former was the caſe, the ſubſidy was enormous—if the latter, it was unprecedented that the whole command of the troops ſhould not be given to Great Britain. If he acted as a hirer out of troops, the aſſuming the command was moſt impudent; if, as a principal, his demand was more extravagant than any other of the ſame kind in the proportion of ten to one.

Mr Pitt remarked, that the firſt ſpeaker had objected to the treaty, principally, as being without œconomy, although he truſted, that from the ſtatements he had already made, the Houſe would be convinced of the contrary. The other ſpeaker had objected, becauſe the Houſe was left in an uncertainty what part in future the King of Proſſia would take. The beſt anſwer he knew was an appeal to the part he had taken in the preſent tranſaction. The former ſubſidy treaties, particularly in 1756, were in many circumſtances eſſentially different from the preſent. To the Houſe he would leave the queſtion without farther comment.

The Houſe then divided, and there appeared for the amendment 31
Againſt it 82
Majority —51.

CONTRACTORS.

Mr Thornton moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt perſons taking contracts by open ſale, from the operation of the bill to exclude contractors from ſitting in Parliament.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Chiſwell, and oppoſed by Mr Sheridan, Mr Robinſon, and Mr Rolle, on the ground that the bill againſt admitting contractors to a ſeat in the Houſe was paſſed, after the moſt mature deliberation, and that any infringement made upon its proviſions may lead to a repeal of the whole. The Houſe then divided, For the motion 48
Againſt it 28
Majority —24.

LONDON.

LONDON GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, April 21.

Capt. Henry Powlet arrived this morning with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Mar. 25.

Sir, My letter to you of the 16th, by the Roebuck packet, a duplicate of which is incloſed, has made the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the operations of the ſiege until that date; I have the pleaſure to communicate, for their Lordſhips further information, that the battery on Point Carriere, which forms the eaſt ſide of the entrance of the Carcenage, opened at day-light on the 17th, and with the gun-boats kept an inceſſant fire on Fort St Louis, while the gun and mortar batteries on the heights played on Fort Bourbon; Lieut. Bowen of the Boyne, who had commanded the night guard and gun-boats for a conſiderable time, perceiving a favourable moment, puſhed into the Carcenage with the rowing boats of the guard, boarded the Bien Venu French frigate, and brought off the Captain, Lieutenant, and about 20 men who were on board her, under a ſmart fire of grape-ſhot and muſquetry from the ramparts and parapet of the fort. The ſucceſs of this gallant action determined the General and me to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by aſſault; and I directed 40 ſcaling ladders to be made of bamboo and ſmall ſtretched cordage, from 20 to 36 feet long, and ordered the Aſia and Zebra to be held in readineſs to enter the Carcenage, in order to batter the fort, and to cover the flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, under the command of Commodore Thompſon, ſupported by Capts. Nugent and Riou, while the grenadiers and light infantry

from

from the camp at Soururie advanced with field pieces along the ſide of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal. This combination ſucceeded in every part, except the entrance of the Aſia, which failed for the want of preciſion in the ancient Lieutenant of the port, Monſieur De Toureiles, who had undertaken to pilot the Aſia. Capt. Faulknor obſerving that ſhip baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a ſhower of grape-ſhot for a great length of time (which he, his officers, and ſloop's company, ſtood with a firmneſs not to be deſcribed), he determined to undertake the ſervice alone, and he executed it with matchleſs intrepedity and conduct, running the Zebra cloſe to the wall of the fort, and leaping overboard, at the head of his ſloop's company, aſſailed and took this important poſt before the boats could get on ſhore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characteriſes Engliſh ſeamen in the face of an enemy.

No language of mine can expreſs the merit of Capt. Faulknor upon this occaſion; but as every officer and man in the army and ſquadron bears teſtimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail of being recorded in the page of hiſtory. M. Rochambeau did not loſe a moment in requeſting that commiſſioners might be appointed to conſider of terms of ſurrender; and the General and I named Commodore Thompſon, Col. Symes, and Capt. Conyngham, to meet three perſons named by him at Dillon's plantation at nine o'clock on the 21ſt, and on the 22d the terms were concluded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Jervis.

P. S. Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded belonging to the ſquadron under my command.

Killed—Capt. James Milne of the Avenger.

Wounded—Capt. Sandford Tatham of the Dromedary, Lieut. Thomas Henry Wilſon of the Boyne, Lieut. Thomas Clark of the Veteran, Mr Robert Lindſay, Surgeon of the Quebec.

Total—13 ſeamen killed, and 24 wounded.

[On the 21ſt, by order of the commanders in chief, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jervis, the articles of capitulation were propoſed and begun to be diſcuſſed between the commiſſioners, Commodore C. Thompſon, Col. Symes, and Capt. J. Conyngham on the part of the Britiſh, and Colonel D'Aucourt, Captain Dupriret, and Gaſchet Dumaine jun. nominated by General Rochambeau.

On the 22d they were modified and finally ſettled, they amount to the number of 25, and do honour to the humanity and wiſdom of the Britiſh commanders. The garriſon of Fort Bourbon were to be allowed to march out with the honours of war. They were not to ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty or allies during the war, they were to be furniſhed with ſhips to carry them to France. The General, by a particular article, is to be furniſhed with a commodious veſſel for himſelf and ſuite. Proviſion is made in the articles for the reſtoration of order and tranquillity; for the extinction of animoſities; the ſecurity of their property and rights to the peaceable and well affected, and the general proſperity of the colony.]

Whitehall, April 22.

Capt. Clinton, aid-de-camp to his royal highneſs the Duke of York, arrived with diſpatches at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Cateau, April 18. of which the following is the ſubſtance.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction, (ſaith his royal highneſs in a well written diſpatch to Mr. Dundas,) that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for his Majeſty's information, with the ſignal ſucceſs which has attended the general attack made yeſterday by the armies of the Combined Powers.

According to the plan propoſed, the Auſtrian, Britiſh, and Dutch armies aſſembled on the 16th on the heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his Imperial Majeſty; after which the Auſtrian and Britiſh armies paſſed the Selles, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock of the morning of the 17th, the allied army marched forward in eight columns, whoſe object was to drive the enemy from the villages and woods wherein they were ſtrongly intrenched around Landrecies. The third column was conducted, by his Imperial Majeſty in perſon and Prince Cobourg; the fourth and fifth were compoſed of the army under my command, and which had a very conſiderable ſhare in the action. Each column attained its object. The ſignal ſucceſs which hath attended theſe extenſive and complicated operations has

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determined his Imperial Majeſty to begin immediately the ſiege of Landrecies; and therefore the hereditary Prince of Orange, who will have the direction of the ſiege, has moved this evening with the greateſt part of his camp from Beauvois, and taken a poſition ſo as to complete the inveſtiture of that fortreſs; while his Imperial Majeſty, with the grand army, covers the operations of the ſiege on the ſide of Guiſe, and that under my immediate command does the ſame towards Cambray.

What adds greatly to the general ſatisfaction upon this occaſion is, the inconſiderable loſs which the combined armies have ſuſtained, whilſt that of the enemy has been very great. The Britiſh, in particular, have been peculiarly fortunate. The honourable Captain Carleton, of the Royals, a young officer of promiſing merit, is the only one we have to regret; nor has any one officer been wounded: of privates we had three killed and ſix wounded.

The enemy has loſt in theſe various attacks upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under my command, beſides two which were taken by Lieutenant General Sir William Erſkine.

I have equal ſatisfaction in reporting, from my own obſervation, and the account I have received from Sir William Erſkine, the ſpirit and good conduct of all the officers and men under my command; but I have particular obligations to Lieutenant Generals Sir William Erſkine and Otto, as well as to Major General Abercromby, who commanded the advanced guard of my column, to Colonel Devay, Major Lippert of the Auſtrian huſſars, and to the Lieutenant Colonel Count Merfeldt of the Auſtrian Etat Major.

Admiralty-Office, April 28.

The letters, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from Rear-Admiral Macbride.

Minotaur, Plymouth Sound, April 26.

SIR, Be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Echo ſloop arrived here yeſterday morning, bringing with her a letter from Sir John Warren, of his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, who was on his paſſage to Portſmouth, with the Pomone and La Babet, French frigates, captured by the ſquadron detached under his command.

The Concorde and La Nymphe arrived yeſterday evening with L'Engageante, another French frigate, captured by the Concorde. Incloſed are the letters from the captains, Sir John Warren and Sir Richard Strachan, to me on the occaſion. The Reſolue, another frigate that was in company, eſcaped by her outſailing the Melampus and La Nymphe, who chaced her into Morlaix.

Philip Stevens, Eſq; JOHN MACBRIDE.

SIR, *Flora at Sea, April 24.*

In purſuance of your orders, I proceeded with the Arethuſa, Melampus, La Nymphe, and Concorde, to cruize on the coaſt of France; on the 23d inſt. I diſcovered, at four in the morning, four ſail ſtanding out to ſea upon the larboard tack, the wind S. S. W. and, as the morning began to break, I ſaw from their manœuvres and firing of guns they were ſome of the enemy's ſhips of war. They ſoon afterwards appeared in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and as our ſhips, from having chaſed, were not collected, I made the ſignal to form in ſucceſſion.

The engagement laſted nearly three hours, when two of the ſhips ſtruck: I then made the ſignal for thoſe who were coming up to purſue and engage the enemy, as from the ſituation of this ſhip, having led the line into action, ſhe was incapable of continuing the purſuit.

I have ſince been informed that another of the enemy's ſhips ſtruck to the Concorde, Sir Richard Strachan, in the evening; but, as that ſhip and the La Nymphe have not yet joined me, I cannot yet make any return of their ſtate and condition.

The French ſquadron conſiſted of L'Engageante, 36 guns, 18 pounders, 300 men, Monſieur Deſgarceaux, Chef d'Eſcadre; La Pomone, 44 guns, 24 pounders, 400 men; Le Reſolue, 36 guns, 18 pounders, 320 men; La Babet, 22 guns, 9 pounders, 200 men: They ſailed from Concalle Bay the evening before we met them.

Incloſed are liſts of the killed and wounded, and alſo of the ſhips taken from the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Macbride. J. B. WARREN.

Britiſh—4 killed, 8 wounded.

French—About 120 killed and wounded.

La Concorde, Plymouth Sound, April 25.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival here with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, with a French frigate which we took in the afternoon of the 23d inſtant. The early tranſactions of that day has been detailed to you by Sir John Warren; but the Flora was at too great a diſtance to obſerve my proceedings

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in the afternoon. As our ſhips rather dropped, and expecting our maintop maſt, which was ſhot through, to go every minute, knowing that if our maſt went, both the ſhips maſt eſcape, I determined to ſecure the one I was neareſt. She proved to be L'Engageante, of 34 guns and 4 carronades, with 300 men. The other frigate, Le Reſolue, after firing a few ſhot, ſtood on, and our ſhip, much cut up in her ſails and rigging, was not in a condition to follow her. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Whitehall, April 26.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, dated Cateau, April 22. 1794. was received, on Thurſday laſt, by Mr Secretary Dundas from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

SIR,

On Sunday morning, the hereditary Prince of Orange made a general attack upon the poſts which the enemy ſtill occupied in the front of Landrecies, and ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of them all, and in taking by ſtorm their entrenched camp, and a very ſtrong redoubt which they had thrown up at the village of Eloques, within ſix hundred yards of the place.

According to the original plan, adopted before the battle of the 17th, it was determined to withdraw the detached corps of each army as ſoon as the poſition for the inveſtiture of Landrecies was properly ſecured.

But yeſterday the enemy attacked two detached corps of the Prince of Cobourg's army at Grand Blocus and Nouvion. The Prince of Cobourg ſent to deſire me to ſupport the former, and I marched immediately with five battalions of Auſtrians, and Major General Sir Robert Lawrie's brigade of Britiſh cavalry. I did not, however, arrive till the affair was over, General Bellegarde having repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and having taken four pieces of cannon and one howitzer.

As the enemy appeared in great force on General Alvintzy's front, the Prince of Cobourg did not think it proper to ſupport a poſt which was of no importance to him, and which was, at any rate, to be abandoned that night.

I this morning received a report from Lieut. Gen. Wurmb, that the enemy attacked him in great force on Saturday; that at firſt his advanced poſts were obliged to retire, and that the enemy had already got poſſeſſion of the village of Abſcon, and of one of the redoubts on his front; but, upon a reinforcement coming up, the enemy were completely driven back, with great loſs. The Heſſians, however, ſuffered conſiderably, having loſt five officers, and ſeventy men killed and wounded. I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Whitehall, April 30.

A letter of which the following is an extract, dated Cateau, April 25, 1794, was laſt night received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, from his royal highneſs the Duke of York.

SIR, *Cateau, April* 25, 1794.

In conſequence of a requeſt from the Prince of Cobourg, I ſent, the day before yeſterday, a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have aſſembled at the Camp de Cæſar, near Cambray. This patrole, with which Gen. Otto went himſelf, found the enemy in great force, and ſo ſtrongly poſted at the village of Villers en Cauchie, that he ſent back for a reinforcement which I immediately detached. As they could not arrive till it was dark, Gen. Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place ſoon after day-break. He then ordered two ſquadrons of huſſars, and two ſquadrons of the 15th reg. of light dragoons, to charge the enemy, which they did with the greateſt ſucceſs; and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without heſitation and broke them likewiſe. Had they been properly ſupported, the entire deſtruction of the enemy muſt have been the conſequence; but, by ſome miſtake, General Manſel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpoſe. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confuſion, into Cambray, with the loſs of 1200 men killed in the field, and 3 pieces of cannon.

The gallantry diſplayed by theſe troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the higheſt honour; and, conſidering the danger of their ſituation, when left without ſupport, the loſs they experienced is not conſiderable. The only officer wounded was Capt. Aylet, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be ſeverely wounded by a bayonet in the body.

Incloſed I tranſmit a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing upon this occaſion.

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The firſt parallel at Landrecies is in ſuch forwardneſs, that it is intended to-night to convey the cannon into the batteries, which are to open to-morrow. The enemy attempted this morning to make two ſorties, but were driven back with conſiderable loſs. I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Wounded—Capt. Aylett, 15th light dragoons.

Total, 58 killed, 16 wounded.

Whitehall, April 30.

The letters, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from his royal highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Heights above Cateau, April 26.

SIR, It is from the field of battle that I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for his Majeſty's information, with the glorious ſucceſs which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning the enemy attacked me on all ſides. After a ſhort but ſevere conflict we ſucceeded in repulſing him, with conſiderable ſlaughter. The enemy's General, Chapuy, is taken priſoner, and we are maſters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the Britiſh cavalry has been beyond all praiſe.

It is impoſſible for me as yet to give any account of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's troops. I have reaſon to believe that it is not conſiderable.

The only officers of whom I have any account as yet, and who I believe are all who have fallen upon this occaſion, are, Major-General Manſel, and Capt. Fellows, of the 3d dragoon guards.

The army under his Imperial Majeſty was attacked at the ſame time, and the only particulars with which I am acquainted at preſent are, that the enemy were likewiſe repulſed with great loſs.

I ſhall not fail to ſend you a more full account by the firſt opportunity.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, Capt. Murray, who will be able to give you any further information that you may wiſh to receive.

SIR, *Cateau, April 26.*

In addition to my letter written immediately after the engagement, I have juſt learnt, from his Imperial Majeſty, that General Count Kingſky and Maj. Gen. Bellegarde, after having repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter from Priſches, had purſued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon; ſo that we are already in poſſeſſion of fifty-ſeven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy this day. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Whitehall, May 3.

A diſpatch from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

SIR, *Cateau, April 28.*

As I thought his Majeſty might wiſh to be informed, as ſoon as poſſible, of the ſucceſs which the combined troops, under my command, had had on the 26th inſt. I diſpatched my aid-de-camp, Capt. Murray, from the field of battle, and take this opportunity of giving you ſome further details concerning the action.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the ſea.

The corps which attacked that under my command, conſiſted of a column of 28,000 men, and 79 pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambray the preceding night at twelve o' clock, and a ſmaller one, whoſe force I am not juſtly acquainted with, which moved forwards by the way of Premont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break in the morning, and under favour of a fog, advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which, being occupied by light troops only, they poſſeſſed themſelves of without much reſiſtance; and advancing, formed their attack upon the village of Troiſville, into which they had actually entered, but were diſlodged again by the well directed fire of grape ſhot from two Britiſh ſix-pounders, under the command of Lieut. Col. Congreve.

Their movements being now plainly ſeen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of the Auſtrian cuiraſſier regiment of Zetchwitz, of the blues, 1ſt, 3d, 5th dragoon-guards, and royals, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilſt, by a ſevere cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops likewiſe were directed to turn, if poſſible, their right flank; but having received a very ſevere fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire: They, however, immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon.

Gen. Otto completely ſucceeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at firſt attempted to reſiſt, they were ſoon thrown into confuſion, and the ſlaughter was immenſe.

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Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands.

Lieut.-Gen. Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with three hundred and fifty officers and privates were taken.

While this was paſſing on the right, we were not leſs fortunate on our left.

The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards to obſerve the enemy's column which was advancing from Premont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two ſquadrons of Arch-Duke Ferdinand's huſſars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with ſo much ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; 10 pieces of cannon, and 11 tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken.

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my thanks to Lieut.-Gen. Otto for the manner in which he conducted the movements of the cavalry of the right wing, as well as to Prince Schwarzenberg and Col. Vyſe (the latter of whom commanded the two brigades of Britiſh cavalry after Gen Manſell's death), for the ſpirit and gallantry with which they led on the troops.

The coolneſs and courage manifeſted by all the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's troops demand my higheſt acknowledgements; and it is a duty I owe to them, to deſire that you will lay my humble recommendation of them before his Majeſty.

Incloſed I ſend the returns of the killed and wounded, which I am happy to find are not ſo conſiderable, as, from the ſeverity of the action, might have been expected.

The enemy in three columns, attacked likewiſe the army under his Imperial Majeſty: They were, however, repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and driven back under the cannon of Guiſe. I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. From the reports which I had received when I diſpatched Capt. Murray, I mentioned Capt. Pigot as killed; but it is with ſingular ſatisfaction that I find, though ſeverely wounded, he is ſtill alive, and not without hopes of recovery.

Total of killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Officers—2 killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing.
Quarter maſters—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Sergeants—1 killed, 8 wounded
Rank and file—52 killed, 87 wounded, 5 miſſing.
Horſes—133 killed, 91 wounded, 2 taken by the enemy, 65 miſſing.

Officers Names.

Major-Gen. Manſell and Lieut. Fellows, killed.

Captain Pigot, Lieut. Moore, and Lieut. Froom wounded.

Capt. Manſell, miſſing.

J. H. CRAIG, Ajut.-Gen.

Whitehall, May 3.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received from Col. Craig, Adj.-Gen. to his royal highneſs the Duke of York.

Deynſe, April 29.

General Walmoden's aid de-camp is this inſtant arrived here with the diſagreeable news, that the enemy yeſterday attacked the poſt at Mouſron, where Gen. Clairfait, with ſome battalions of Auſtrians had joined the Hanoverians, and that, after a very ſevere and long action, they had forced our people to retire with the loſs of ſome cannon and tumbrils. Menin ſtill held out late laſt night; but this event, by rendering an immediate ſuccour impoſſible, obliges us to look up to the loſs of that poſt as an almoſt neceſſary conſequence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

Whitehall, May 3.

Copy of a letter from his R. H. the Duke of York, to the right hon. Henry Dundas:

SIR, *Cateau, April 30.*

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a ſecond requeſt, was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapſed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up the diſagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which Gen. Clairfait had received at Mouſron. This poſt had been re-taken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major-Gen. Count Oenhauſen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner ſurrounded it, Gen. Clairfait, who had joined the Hanoverians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournai to Courtrai.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has deſired me to march this evening, as quick as poſſible, to St Amand, and from thence, if neceſſary, to Tournai, to the aſſiſtance of Gen. Clairfait. I am, Sir, your's,

FREDERICK.

Whitehall, May 6.

Extract of a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated St Amand, May 2.

In conſequence of the Emperor's requeſt

which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched, at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but, from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

I went over by appointment to day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfait, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to enquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

General Clairfait told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Ypres, to attack and carry the poſt of Maucron, and conſequently Courtray itſelf, which was incapable of defence. That with regard to the affair of the 30th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy, as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian infantry, which had been ſent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been beforehand with him, and began themſelves the attack: That his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack began, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confuſion, from which it was impoſſible ever to rally them.

I have not as yet received the returns of the loſs upon this occaſion; but I fear it is pretty conſiderable.

The brave garriſon of Menin, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hammerſtein, after ſuſtaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of ſuccour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loſs, though continually harraſſed in their march.

This garriſon conſiſted of four battalions of his Majeſty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the Loyal Emigrants.

I am ſorry that, from ſome recent changes in the diſtribution of the troops in Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much. They returned to Lille ſoon after.

The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country.

Whitehall, May 14.

Copy of a letter from his R. H. the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 11.

The enemy having attacked me yeſterday in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that, after a ſharp engagement, which laſted five hours, we repoſſed them with great loſs, having taken from them 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 priſoners.

The attack began at day-break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank, but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover us on that ſide.

The enemy then directed their next efforts againſt my centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great reſolution; but a favourable opportunity preſenting itſelf of attacking them on their right flank, which did not ſeem to be protected, Lieut. Gen. Harcourt was detached for that purpoſe, with ſixteen ſquadrons of Britiſh cavalry, and two of Auſtrian huſſars. Gen. Harcourt having ſucceeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with ſo much reſolution and intrepedity that they began to retreat, in the courſe of which they were ſoon broke, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

Whilſt this was paſſing in the corps under my particular command, that of the Hanoverians on my right was attacked with equal vigour: This, however, after a ſevere conteſt, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their poſt, and repulſed the enemy with great loſs.

I have many thanks to return to Lieutenant-General Harcourt, as well as Majors-General Dundas and Sir Robert Lawrie, for the courage and good conduct which they ſhewed upon this occaſion. The officers and men of the troops which they led merit alſo every commendation, having well ſupported the reputation which they had already acquired by their conduct on the 26th of laſt month.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Total, 1 Staff officer and 5 officers wounded. 1 ſerjeant killed, 4 wounded. 30 rank and file killed, 73 wounded, 12 miſſing. 90 horſes killed, 108 wounded, 32 miſſing.

Officers Wounded.

Maj. Clinton, Aid-de Camp to his R. H. the D o York. Capt. Hawker. Lieut. Archer and Jones. Cornets Smith and Bond.

(End of the Gazettes.)

ORDERS

ORDERS are ſent down from the ſecretary of ſtate's office to the keepers of all the gaols in England, to ſend up an account of all the priſoners they have in cuſtody for debt, with the ſums they are confined for, and how long they have been in cuſtody.

17. A Court of common council was held at Guildhall, preſent, the Lord Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and a great number of Commoners. The Lord Mayor informed the Court, in a very animated ſpeech, of his motives for calling them together, 'To conſider if any and what ſteps are neceſſary for the defence of the city at this preſent moment, and in caſe of any emergency.'

Mr Deputy Nichols, after a ſhort prefatory ſpeech, moved, 'That it is the indiſpenſible duty of this corporation at all times, and more eſpecially at this important criſis, to manifeſt, in the ſtrongeſt manner, their zeal for the conſtitution, by the moſt vigorous exertions in defence of their King and country.' Mr Pariſh ſeconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimouſly.

Mr Deputy Nichols then moved, 'That a ſubſcription be immediately opened for the purpoſe of raiſing and diſciplining one regiment of infantry and another of cavalry (this was altered to troop) for the defence of this city, to act as the neceſſities of the country may require, and when called upon by the Sovereign, to enter into the pay of government, and be ſubject to martial law, &c. and to be called the *Loyal London Volunteers*.'

This occaſioned warm debates, ſome preſent inſiſting, that the city militia was the proper defence; and an amendment was moved to that effect. When the queſtion was put, there were for the amendment, 4 Aldermen, 52 Commoners; againſt it, 7 Aldermen, 54 Commoners. Negatived by 5. The queſtion, as moved by Mr Deputy Nichols, was then put, and ſome objections being ſtarted, a motion was made to adjourn it, which was agreed to.

A Committee was appointed to take into conſideration, and to report the beſt plan to anſwer every purpoſe.

19. The committee having met, the bill for raiſing volunteer corps was read and diſcuſſed; and a queſtion was propoſed, that a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately opened for the purpoſe and intent of enabling his Majeſty to raiſe one complete regiment of infantry, or more if the ſtate of the ſaid ſubſcription ſhall be found ſufficient, and under ſuch regulations as ſhall ſeem expedient, to be diſtinguiſhed by the name and title of the *Loyal Londoners*, which was ſeconded and carried.

It was then propoſed as another queſtion, that the chamberlain ſhould ſubſcribe, on the part of the city, the ſum of 1000l. which was agreed to.

Another motion was then made, 'That the militia of the city of London, being its proper military defence, the Court of Lieutenancy ſhould be requeſted to put the whole, or ſuch part of the ſame as they may think expedient, on the moſt reſpectable footing, for the ſafety and protection thereof,' which was carried unanimouſly.

A warrant has juſt paſſed the Treaſury Board for iſſuing the ſum of 12,500l. to pay American penſions.

General Dundas is arrived in town from Corſica.

The univerſity of Cambridge have voted 500l. out of their cheſt towards augmenting the militia of that county, for the internal defence of the kingdom.

The number of Britiſh ſhips of war now in commiſſion exceeds all former exertions in the naval line. The liſt made up to the 20th inſt. includes the following now in actual ſervice:—Of the line, 93; of 50 guns, 10; frigates from 40 to 24 guns each, 119; ſloops, cutters, &c. 91; revenue cutters, 37; armed ſhips, 28; tenders (which laſt are employed chiefly on the impreſs ſervice at different ports of Great Britain and Ireland), 24.—Total, 402.

20. The purſers of the Berrington, the Princeſs Amelia, and the Francis, Indiamen, all from Coaſt and Bay, came to the India Houſe, with the agreeable intelligence of the ſafe arrival of their reſpective ſhips the preceding evening at Portſmouth.

A Court of Common Council was held, at which the Lord Mayor, 13 Aldermen, and a very conſiderable number of Commoners, were preſent. Mr Alderman Clark ſtated the report from the committee which recommended the raiſing of a regiment of infantry, and for that purpoſe to ſubſcribe 1000l. at the ſame time declaring it their unanimous opinion, that the militia of the city are its proper military defence, and that the Court of Lieutenancy be requeſted to put them upon a plan eſſential for its ſafety. The Alderman then moved for the Court to agree with the Committee in their report. Mr Lamb, after a ſhort ſpeech moved, that after the word 'report' the following be added: 'So far as relates to the London militia, and recommit the

conſideration of ſuch additional aid as may ſeem meet to be adopted for the defence of this City, when the determination of the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy ſhall have been aſcertained.' Mr Phillips ſeconded the amendment. Debates aroſe, which laſted ſome hours, but were carried on with much good temper and ſeriouſneſs. The queſtion on the amendment being put was carried in the affirmative. The queſtion was then put, for agreeing with the report ſo far as relates to the London militia, &c. which was alſo carried in the affirmative.

Mr Deputy Birch gave notice of a motion for the next Court, 'That a Committee be appointed for conſidering the beſt means of raiſing a ſubſcription for aiding and aſſiſting government.'

23. A Court of Lieutenancy was held at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor laid before the Court the proceedings of the Court of Common Council of Thurſday laſt, whereby they requeſted of the Court of Lieutenancy to put the militia of this city on the moſt reſpectable footing, and the ſame were ordered to ly upon the table. The following motions were then propoſed by Matthew Wilſon, Eſq; and after ſome debate adopted, viz. '1. That a committee be appointed to conſider of the mode of an application to Parliament, to enlarge the powers of the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy reſpecting the city militia.' 2. 'That it be referred to the ſame committee, to conſider whether any meaſure can or ought to be adopted to get a military force, in the city of London; to aſcertain what numbers ſuch military force ſhould conſiſt of, and under what regulation it ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

EDINBURGH.

April 26. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Aberdeen by the Right Hon. the Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan.

William Turnbull, John Edgar, and John Potts, ſoldiers in the 7th, or Lord Hopetoun's regiment of Fencibles, were tried for committing a rape on Mary Monro, or aſſaulting her with intent to commit a rape. The Jury returned a verdict, finding "William Turnbull guilty of the crimes libelled, and that John Edgar and John Potts were aiding and aſſiſting to him in the commiſſion of theſe crimes; but in conſideration of the apparent youth of all the pannels, they unanimouſly and moſt earneſtly recommended them to mercy.'—The ſaid William Turnbull, John Edgar, and John Potts are ſentenced to be hanged on Friday the 13th day of June next. The recommendation of the Jury will be tranſmitted by the Judges to his Majeſty.

Ann Drew was accuſed of theft, perpetrated by houſe-breaking. The Advocate-depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the Jury, after hearing the proof, returned a verdict, finding the theft libelled proven, but finding the houſe-breaking not proven. The pannel was ſentenced to be put in the pillory, with a label on her breaſt having theſe words, 'For Theft,' written on it; and thereafter to be baniſhed from Scotland for 14 years.

May 3. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan.

David Couper, who, at laſt Circuit, was ſentenced to be whipt and baniſhed, but made his eſcape from priſon, having been ſince apprehended, was brought to the bar; and, having owned himſelf the ſame perſon, he was ordained to undergo the puniſhment of whipping, on Friday the 9th current, and then to be baniſhed from Scotland.

Walter Macneil, accuſed of the murder of Duncan Macmillan in Gartmore, was brought to the bar. The Advocate-depute moved the Court to deſert the diet againſt the pannel, *pro loco et tempore*; and he was recommitted to priſon on a new warrant.

3. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, a priſoner in Newgate, Dublin, (*ſee p.* 113.) found means to eſcape from gaol at ten o'clock on Thurſday night. He had been frequently indulged with the privilege of accompanying Mrs Rowan to her carriage, at the riſk of the perſons to whoſe cuſtody he was committed;—availing himſelf of that confidence, he mounted a horſe, which one of his ſervants had in waiting, and rode off with the utmoſt ſpeed. The reaſon of his going off was, that a charge of high treaſon was brought againſt him, in conſequence of diſcoveries made by the apprehenſion of the Rev. William Jackſon, late of London.

The Privy Council have iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of *one thouſand pounds* for apprehending Mr Rowan; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have alſo offered a reward of *five hundred pounds* for the ſame purpoſe.

3. This day the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here, when, after hearing a ſermon by Mr John Paton, miniſter of Laſſwade,

Laſſwade, their late moderator, they made choice of the Rev. Mr James Rhind, miniſter of Whitburn, to be moderator for the enſuing half year, and adjourned their meeting till ſix o'clock in the evening. —The Synod then accordingly met in the Society Hall, and proceeded to take under conſideration a reference from the preſbytery of Biggar, the outlines of which are as follows:

In ſummer laſt, the Rev. Mr Patrick Molleſon, miniſter of Walſton, received a preſentation from the crown to be miniſter of Dunſyre; which, with a letter of acceptance from Mr Molleſon, was laid before the preſbytery of Biggar, ſuſtained by them, and a moderation of a call ordered in the uſual form. This was alſo gone about in a regular manner, and ſuſtained by the preſbytery.

It would appear, however, that Mr Molleſon, being one of thoſe who are not for carrying the law of patronage to its utmoſt extent, had publicly expreſſed his ſentiments againſt the law of patronage, and declared that he would not accept of a preſentation to any place where the majority of the pariſhioners ſhould expreſs any unwillingneſs to receive him as their miniſter. He even went the length of writing letters to the ſame effect. The conſequence of which was, that a majority of the pariſh of Dunſyre appeared, though at a late ſtage of the buſineſs, to oppoſe his ſettlement among them, and inſiſted that Mr Molleſon was bound in good faith, and agreeable to his ſentiments, and promiſes to give up the preſentation.

After a number of the members of the Synod had delivered their opinions, a motion was propoſed by Dr Hardy, bearing in ſubſtance, that the petition preſented to the preſbytery in November laſt by the oppoſing pariſhioners ſhould be diſmiſſed as incompetent, and that the preſbytery ſhould proceed to the ſettlement of Mr Molleſon with all convenient ſpeed, agreeable to the rules of the church. Another motion was made by Dr Hunter, purporting, that, in reſpect of the whole circumſtances of this caſe, Mr Molleſon ought to wave his right, leaving it with the patron to preſent another perſon properly qualified to ſupply the vacancy.

Upon the roll being called, Dr Hardy's motion was carried, againſt which ſome members of Synod diſſented, and Mr Macfarlane proteſted for liberty to appeal to the enſuing General Aſſembly. See *General Aſſembly News*.

13. One of the waiters of the George Inn, Dumfries, having got a brace of piſtols from a traveller, and not aware of their being loaded, thoughtleſsly fired one of them at a boy in the kitchen, when the ball unfortunately lodged in his leg.

13. The Court of Seſſion met this day for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

23. About ſeven o'clock, P. M. a young woman fell over Saliſbury Craigs, and was killed on the ſpot. A current report ſtates, that ſhe was conſiderably advanced in pregnancy. Her name is Niſbet. She had been addicted to drinking; a bottle of ſpirits was found in her pocket unbroken.

Several perſons have been of late taken into cuſtody on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices. Weapons of a particular conſtruction have been found in their poſſeſſion, an engraving of one of the moſt remarkable is given. *See plate.*

Some of the perſons accuſed have fled, and the following advertiſement has been iſſued, offering a reward of 100 guineas for their diſcovery, dated May 29.

Whereas within theſe few days paſt, a diſcovery has been made of a number of PIKES and SPEARS, and other IRON and STEEL WEAPONS, of an uncommon and deſtructive nature, which have been lately manufactured, and were in the courſe of being manufactured within this county, by *orders* of perſons who are members of ſome of thoſe Societies who ſtile themſelves—'FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE,' for the purpoſe, there is every reaſon to believe, of attacking the Executive Power, and endeavouring to ſubvert the preſent Government of this Country.—And that ſome of thoſe perſons who manufacture theſe weapons, as well as others who were the employers, and otherwiſe concerned in ſaid buſineſs, are now in cuſtody.

And whereas there is good reaſon to believe that the whole of theſe Offenſive Weapons have not been yet found, but are kept concealed within this city and county, or elſewhere—It is therefore earneſtly recommended to all good citizens and loyal ſubjects, who value the peace and welfare of the country, to give what information they can that may lead to a farther diſcovery of ſuch weapons, and alſo of all perſons who may have been actively concerned in this affair, &c.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May 15. This day the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, attended by the Earl o

of Aboyne, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Adam Gordon, &c. walked from his lodgings to the High Church with the uſual formality. The Rev. Thomas Hardie, D. D. Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory preached before the Commiſſioner.

After ſermon, his Grace went to the Aſſembly-room, when the Rev. Robert Arnot, D. D. Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of of St Andrew's, was unanimouſly choſen moderator. His Grace's commiſſion was then read, and alſo his Majeſty's letter, and warrant for 1000l. for propagating religion in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, which were ordered to be recorded. The Aſſembly was then opened by an elegant ſpeech from the throne; to which a ſuitable reply was made by the moderator.

16. The Aſſembly appointed the following gentlemen to preach before the Commiſſioner. On Sunday firſt, the Rev. Mr David Pyper, at Pencaitland, in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr George Skene Keith, at Keith-hall, in the afternoon. On Sunday following, the Rev. Mr John Cook, at Kilmenie, in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr William Ritchie, at Tarbolton, in the afternoon.

An addreſs to his Majeſty, and an anſwer to his letter addreſſed to the Aſſembly were this day agreed to.—The following is a copy of the addreſs regarding the preſent ſtate of affairs:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Aſſembly, beg leave to approach your Majeſty with ſincere ſentiments of attachment to your perſon and government.

In the intereſting ſituation of the affairs of Europe at the preſent juncture, we are thankful to Divine Providence for thoſe pledges of ſecurity to the Britiſh nation which we enjoy in your Majeſty's paternal care, and in the wiſdom and vigour of your Council.

When the rulers of the people of France avowed their hoſtility to all exiſting governments, and, by an unprovoked declaration of war againſt this country, obliged your Majeſty to draw the ſword in defence of the conſtitution; we your faithful ſubjects, with full approbation of this neceſſary exertion of the public force, offered up our prayers to Heaven for the protection of our country, and have ſince without ceaſing continued to implore ſucceſs to your Majeſty's arms. Fully convinced that our religion, our liberty, our laws, and all that is dear to us as men, and as Chriſtians, are now at ſtake, we conſider the war with France as the moſt important conteſt in which this nation has ever been engaged.—Happy in the experience of thoſe high bleſſings we have long enjoyed, we look up with gratitude to our Sovereign, when he adopts the moſt effective meaſures to repel any force which threatens to endanger or to overthrow our unequalled conſtitution.

Under theſe impreſſions, we beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſucceſs which has attended your arms, and thoſe of your Allies in Europe, and on the conqueſts which have been atchieved by your Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and we look forward with good hope to ſuch further advantages as may enable your Majeſty to bring the war to a termination, which ſhall enſure ſafety to Britain, and protection from anarchy to other nations.

We cannot without ſorrow reflect that any inſtances of diſaffection ſhould have occurred among our people to deſerve the juſt reprehenſion of the laws: But from what we know of the general ſpirit of the country, it affords us the greateſt ſatisfaction to be able to aſſure your Majeſty, that the ſound principles of loyalty, and of attachment to the conſtitution, in church and ſtate, are fixed in the hearts of the great body of your Majeſty's ſubjects in Scotland. Theſe principles it ſhall be our moſt zealous care to cheriſh and to promote.

Our prayers and interceſſions are offered up to God for our King and country. May he who rules among the nations give ſucceſs to the means which are employed for reſiſting the progreſs of diſorder, and the ſpirit of impiety and anarchy which has gone forth in a neighbouring country. May the divine bleſſing attend your fleets and your armies, and lead them to victory in every quarter. May your Majeſty be long preſerved to reign over this nation; and may your deſcendants, to lateſt poſterity, fill the Britiſh throne, and ever prove the faithful guardians of religion, of liberty, of law, and of the conſtitution. Thoſe are the fervent prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

Robert Arnot, Moderator.

20. The Aſſembly determined the caſe of the pariſhes of Larbert and Dunipace. A libel had been preferred to the preſbytery of Stirling againſt Mr Knox, preſentee, which was ſuſtained. An appeal was taken to the ſynod of Perth and Stirling: And the Aſſembly, after hearing parties and reaſoning on the merits of the cauſe, found the libel not relevant, and appointed the preſbytery to moderate a call to Mr Knox, on or before the ſecond Thurſday of July next; and empowered the Commiſſion to judge of any appeal that may be taken from their judgment.

The Aſſembly then proceeded to determine an appeal from a ſentence of the ſynod of Lothian and Tweedale, reſpecting the ſettlement of Mr Molleſon in the pariſh of Dunſyre. An account of the proceedings of the ſynod in this cauſe is given, page 303. After hearing parties, and the Aſſembly having deliberated on the matter, two motions were made; the one that the ſentence of the ſynod ſhould be affirmed; the other that it ſhould be reverſed. It carried *reverſe* by a majority of 67 to 35.—This is the firſt queſtion that has been put to a vote for three Aſſemblies.

21. The General Aſſembly had under their conſideration a ſentence of the preſbytery of Perth, granting a Chapel of Eaſe to certain petitioners in that town. After long reaſoning the Aſſembly, without a vote, reverſed the preſbytery's ſentence, from a view of the particular circumſtances of the caſe; but, it having appeared that there was not ſufficient accomodation for the inhabitants in the preſent churches, the Aſſembly inſtructed the preſbytery to pay all due attention to any application that may come from the magiſtrates and kirk ſeſſion for a place of worſhip under their own direction, and ſubject to the juriſdiction of the preſbytery.

22. The Aſſembly had under their conſideration the caſe of Mr Robert Shepherd, miniſter of Daviot, being a proceſs of ſcandal brought againſt him by the preſbytery of Garioch before their own Court. Meſſrs George Skene Keith, miniſter at Keithhall, and Patrick Davidſon, at Rayne, appeared at the bar in name of the proſecutors. The Aſſembly firſt unanimouſly ordained certain abuſive and calumnious expreſſions uſed by the preſbytery in their reaſons of appeal to be expunged from the record by the Clerk of Aſſembly, and alſo certain expreſſions of a ſimilar nature contained in the printed caſe for the preſbtery to be expunged by Mr Keith in preſence of the Court. In the courſe of the proſecution, the preſbytery had brought forward certain witneſſes againſt Mr Shepherd, to whom he had objected, on account of malice, prevarication, &c. and the General Aſſembly having been ſatisfied theſe objections were completely proved, *unanimouſly* found the perſons thus attempted to be brought forward by the preſbytery, totally inadmiſſible as witneſſes in this cauſe. Sundry other appeals and references, which depended principally on the above leading queſtion were paſſed from by the parties. The Aſſembly alſo unanimouſly directed the preſbytery, if they ſhould be adviſed to proceed any farther in this matter, to conclude their proof and pronounce judgment betwixt the firſt meeting of the ſynod of Aberdeen in the month of October. And laſtly, the Aſſembly unanimouſly expreſſed their diſſatisfaction with the above conduct of the preſbytery and Mr Skene Keith, and the Moderator was directed to cenſure them at the bar, which was done accordingly.—And the Aſſembly farther recommended to Mr Keith and the preſbytery, to be more on their guard for the future with reſpect to the expreſſions they uſe concerning the Church Courts or their brethren; and the ſentence of the Aſſembly in this particular was ordered to be tranſmitted to the Moderator of the preſbytery of Garioch, with directions to him to record the ſame in the preſbytery books.

23. The Aſſembly proceeded to conſider overtures from the preſbytery of St Andrew's, and from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, reſpecting the due obſervation of the Lord's day; and they appointed a committee to conſider the ſaid overtures, and to report at a future diet.

24. There was no buſineſs of importance came before the Aſſembly.

26. The Aſſembly heard the reference from the preſbytery of North Iſles, in Orkney, reſpecting the ſettlement of the united pariſhes of Croſs, Burneſs, and North Ronaldſay. Parties being called, there appeared, for the preſbytery of North Iſles, Mr John Anderſon miniſter of Stromſay; and for the patron, and Mr Grant the preſentee, Mr Wolfe Murray advocate, as their counſel. The General Aſſembly having heard Mr Anderſon on the reference, without hearing the counſel for the patron and preſentee, *unanimouſly* found that there were no juſt grounds of objection againſt the preſentation given by Sir Thomas Dundas, nor againſt any of the certificates or extract of licence produced

duced by the preſentee; and conſidering the clamant circumſtances of this caſe, 'appointed the preſbytery of North Iſles to proceed in Mr Grant's ſettlement without further delay, ſo as to have it completed on or before the 15th day of September next, and to report their obedience to this ſentence to the commiſſion in November next.'—The General Aſſembly further unanimouſly found, 'that the conduct of the preſbytery of North Iſles, with reſpect to the ſaid preſentee, *has been oppreſſive and vexatious*, and declared *their high diſapprobation of the ſame*, and ordained the preſbytery of North Iſles to inſert an extract of the above judgement in their records.

The Aſſembly next proceeded to the conſideration of the Enzie miſſion: The vote was put, for Mr Cruikſhank, or Mr Middleton, when there voted for the former, 47; for the latter, 50; Mr Middleton was therefore appointed miſſionary, with a ſalary of 55l. a year.—We have not room to give the particular detail of this buſineſs.

The Aſſembly having referred ſuch cauſes as they could not overtake to the commiſſion, were diſſolved in the uſual manner, and the next Aſſembly appointed to be held in the ſame place on Thurſday the 21ſt of May 1795.

THE eaſt wind, ſo hurtful to vegetation, and inimical to the health of the human body, has prevailed during the greater part of this month. Toothachs and rhumatiſms have been very frequent; there has been but a ſlow progreſs in vegetation. Showers of rain have been pretty frequent, and ſometimes of hail. Upon the tenth, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the ground was white with ſnow, which, however, only lay a few minutes. Although the wind has been ſo long eaſterly, there has been little foggy weather. The gooſeberry and other ſmall fruit are, however, likely to ſuffer much. (ſee next column for a remedy.) The graſs promiſes to be but a light crop. The wheat ſtands out pretty well; the other crops had a good bed, and are not ſo forward as to be much affected with the weather. Proviſions, in ſo far as we have been able to learn, both here and over all the country, are in great plenty, and at moderate prices. Beef, and mutton, have continued in the Edinburgh market at 3d or 4d for ſix or ſeven weeks paſt;—beſt veal 5d;—the lamb is in general very good, but rather ſcarce;—fiſh in abundance;—haddocks now and then appear, but not in great plenty.

The monthly report in England for April ſtates, that in rich ſoils the farmers had been obliged to reap off near a foot of the blade from the wheat to check the exuberance of the ſtem. The beans and peas looked healthy. Oats promiſe abundance. That the barley counties in general promiſed well. That the clovers were thin, but the proſpect of rye-graſs and meadow hay was univerſally good.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTERPILLARS.

We are told by a gentleman who has often made the experiment, that paring the ground around the buſh, and laying a bed of horſe-dung about the root in October, is a very good preventative. When they do appear in May, a very ingenious bellows has been invented for fumigating the buſh with the ſmoke of brimſtone; a cloth is thrown over the buſh, and the bellows worked under it, which, in a few minutes, makes the catterpillars fall down, when they ſhould be killed.—The bellows to be had of Buchan and Peddie, at the Croſs, Edinburgh.

LISTS.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

LLOYD'S LISTS.

The Orion, Chriſtopher, from Bremen to Havre-de-Grace, and the Guſtaff, Normen, from Gottenburgh to Liſbon, are ſent into Yarmouth, by the Thetis frigate.

The Amphitrite armed ſhip has taken the Intrepid (a Swede) with wheat, and ſent him to the Downs.

The Henrietta, Coppinger, from Copenhagen, is ſent into Yarmouth Roads by the Adamant.

The Gipſey, Tobin, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, took an American veſſel, with proviſions, bound to Martinique, and ſent her for Jamaica.

The George and Mary, of Leith, and the Good Intent, ——, of Sunderland, the latter timber loaded, have been taken by a French privateer of 18 guns, and ſince retaken by the Weazel ſloop, and arrived in Yarmouth roads.

The Flugan, of Malmo, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, is taken by the Prince of Wales privateer, and arrived at Liverpool.

Le Pomona, French frigate, of 44 guns; Le Barbet ditto, of 24 guns; and l'Engageante ditto, of 38 guns, are captured off the Iſle of Bas, by the Arethuſa, Concord, Flora, Melampus, and La Nymphe frigates. The two former are arrived at Portſmouth, and the latter at Plymouth.

The Champion armed cutter has taken the Gertrude and Maria, loaded with proviſions, from

from Altona to France, and fent her into the Downs.

By the French.

The Mary, Laurence, from Naples to Amfterdam, was captured off Beachy-head, by a French lugger privateer of 14 guns.

The Pan, Sheddon, from Briftol to the Weft Indies, was taken on the 22d March, by a fquadron of French frigates, and carried into Breft.

A large fhip from Hull to Leghorn, with bale goods; a brig from Waterford; a Guineaman from London to the coaft; and a Portuguefe fchooner from St Ubes to Ireland, are quoted to be taken by a fleet of five fail of the line, five frigates, and a floop, which failed from Breft on the 13th April.

The Black Prince, Roberts, from Guernfey to Madeira, was taken on the 13th April, by a French frigate of 40 guns, and funk, after taking out the cargo, confifting of brandy.

The Raffleigh, Wyate, from London to Halifax, is taken and carried into Breft.

The Sally and Ann, from Hull to Lifbon, is reported to be carried into Dunkirk,

The Ann and Sufannah, and the Ellen, Raphael, from Liverpool to Jamaica; the Clemifon, Jones, from ditto to Africa; the Active, Hazler, from ditto to Barbadoes; and the Peggy,——of London, are taken and carried into Breft.

The Monro, Wright, from London to Grenada, was taken on the 24th of March, by La Tribune, a French frigate, and carried into Breft.

The Ifabella and Nancy, of Wemyfs, from Hambro' to Scotland, with wood, is taken and fent into Bergen by a French privateer.

The Pitt, Brown, and the Maria, Fraler, from Lifbon to London, and the Minerva, from Belfaft to St Vincent's, have been taken by a fquadron of French frigates, about lat. 47. long. 14. The Minerva is fince re-taken by the Allanfon letter of marque, and arrived at Liverpool.

The Ark, Frizell, from Halifax; the Columbus, German, from Briftol; and the Apollo, Durant, from Waterford, all for London, were taken by five French frigates, and carried into France.

The Lively, Bay, from London and Plymouth to Africa, is taken and carried into France.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Neil, Painter, to Mifs Sommerville.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr John Tennent from Virginia, to Mifs Balfour, eldeft daughter of the late Charles Balfour, Efq; of Jamaica.

May 1. Geo. Crawford, Efq; of King's Langley, Hertfordfhire, to Mifs Hume, daughter of the late Alex. Hume, Efq. of Coldingham Law.

3. At Leith-hall, Major E. Fraler, to Mifs Forbes of Balogie.

5. At Greenwich, Capt. Campbell of the 19th light dragoons, eldeft fon of Sir James Campbell of Inverneil, to Mifs Hunter, only daughter of the late John Hunter, Efq; of Leicefter Square.

4. At Gretna Green, Archibald Douglas, Efq; to Mifs Charlotte Jermyn, of Hafleworth, in Suffolk.

8. At Auchmunziel, Keith Turner, Efq; to Mifs Anna Riddoch, daughter of the late George Riddoch, Efq; of London.

11. At Ardgour-houfe, D. M'Lauchlan, Efq; late of the ifland of Jamaica, to Mifs Louifa Campbell, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Efq.

15. At Edinburgh, Edward Collis, Efq; of Barrow, to Mifs Jane Laidlaw, youngeft daughter of the late Walter Laidlaw of Hundlefhope, Efq.

19. Mr Thomas Elliot, Surgeon, to Mifs Agnes Bogle, daughter of George Bogle, Efq; merchant in Glafgow.

19. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Hall, fenior Minifter of Lefmahagow, to Mifs Balcanqual, daughter of the late James Balcanqual, Efq; of that Ilk.

25. At Wimbeldon, William Gartfhore, Efq; to Mifs Chalie, daughter of John Chalie, Efq; of Bedford fquare.

27. At London, the hon. Mr Bingham, eldeft fon of Lord Lucan, to Lady Elizabeth Howard.

31. At Edinburgh, the hon. Francis Charteris, only fon of Lord Elcho, to Mifs Margaret Campbell, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Efq;

BIRTHS.

The wife of John Smith, Parifh of Scorn, Airfhire, of three daughters, all likely to do well.

May 12. The right hon. Lady Cathcart, a fon.

15. At Aberdeen, Mrs Maclean of Ifle of Monk, a daughter.

21. At Fotheringham, Mrs Fotheringham Ogilvie of Powrie, a fon.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Farquharfon, a fon.

24. Mrs Sinclair of Inchdairny, a daughter.

24. Mrs Chriftie of Laberton, a daughter.

26. Lady Charlotte Hope, a fon.

27. At Ancrum, the Lady of Sir John Scott, Bart. a daughter.

28. At Mountblairy, Mrs Hay of Mountblairy, a fon.

29. At Kinnaird, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie of Southefk, Bart. a daughter.

DEATHS.

In India, Mr Robert Trotter Surgeon in the Eaft India Company's fervice.

Lately in Yorkfhire, Mr Sherwood, aged 105.

Lately, in the island of Tobago, Mr Charles Wardrope, Surgeon.

At Trichinopoly in November last, Capt. Robert Hope, of the 5th battalion of Sepoys, eldest son of Archibald Hope, Esq; Collector of Excise.

Nov. 30. At Calcutta, Lieut. Col. Skelly, of the 74th reg. and Deputy Quarter-master General to the forces in India. He was nephew to Lord Adam Gordon, and an officer of great merit.

At the Isle of France, Mr William Fraser, son of William Fraser of Park.

At Guadaloupe, April 15 John M'Donell, Esq; Kinloch moidart, Captain of 21st regt.

At Guadaloupe, on the 13th of April, of a fever, Capt. Thomas Tilt

April 30. At Frasersburgh, Mrs Sophia Donaldson, a maiden lady, aged 96.

May 1. At Great Yarmouth, Lady Caroline Home, sister of the present Earl of Home.

1. At Dublin, the Right Rev. Dr Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Scott.

3. At London, Mrs Spottiswoode, spouse to John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, Esq;

Mrs Maxwell, wife of the Rev. Mr Maxwell minister of Stewarton.

4. At Southbar, Boyd Porterfield of Porterfield, Esq;

4. Alexander Baxter Allardyce, son of A. Allardyce, Esq; M. P.

4. At Meadowfield, near Edinburgh, Mr William Duncan.

4. At Ladrishbeg, Dumbartonshire, Mr R. Ewing of Ladrishbeg, in his 70th year.

9. At Newton Douglas, Charles Warner Dunbar, Esq; of Machriemore.

6. At Edinburgh, William Campbell, Esq; W. S.

6. At London, Nathaniel Smith, Esq; an Past India Director, and member of Parliament for Rochester.

7. At London, David Murray, Esq; brother to Lord Elibank, and member of Parliament for New Radnor.

8. Ralph Dodsworth, Esq; one of the Aldermen of York.

10. At Mavishank, Miss Susan Urquhart, daughter of W. Urquhart of Craigstone, Esq;

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Gordon, daughter of the late Mr William Gordon, bookseller.

13. Madam Elizabeth, sister to the late King of France, condemned for calling herself aunt to the king; for which she suffered next day.

In Flanders, Major Wright of the Artillery.

Lately, at Madrid, the Duke of Berwick, aged 21 years, the last male issue of the Marshall of that name, natural son of James II. king of England.

14. At Riccarton, near Kilmarnock, Bailie James Richmond of that place.

17. Lady Georgina Ramsay, third daughter to the late Earl of Dalhousie

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hannay of Torrs.

19. Mrs Jean Erskine, daughter of the hon. William Erskine, deceased.

19. At Ham, Surrey, Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton Earl of Hadinton, in the 74th year of his age—his Lordship succeeded his grandfather in 1735, was twice married; in 1750 to Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt, Esq; of the county of Suffolk, 2dly, to Ann, daughter of Charles Gascoigne, Esq; in 1786, who survives. He is succeeded by his only son Charles, Lord Binning, who married, in 1779, Lady Sophia Hope, sister to the Earl of Hopetoun.—This branch of the ancient family of Hamilton was enobled by James VI. in 1613. The 6th Earl married Margaret, Countess of Rothes, by whom he had two sons, and in place of the eldest taking both titles as might be done in these days, the eldest took the mother's title and the youngest the father's, which was never called in question.

20. At Kirkcaldy, Mr Andrew Whyte, Surgeon.

20. At Carlisle, Mr William Edington, eldest son to Mr Edington at Clyde, near Glasgow.

20. At Dalkeith, Andrew Wauchope, Esq; of Cakemuir.

20. At Montrose, Mrs Charlotte Cliffe, spouse of Mr Edward Green of that place.

21. At Glasgow, Miss Marrion M'Lean, daughter of the late Capt. Lauchlan M'Lean, Gallanach, isle of Coll.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Abraham Guyot, of Newschattle, in Switzerland, a gentleman well known in the literary circle.

At London, Lieut.-General Townsend.

Richard Calcott, Esq; Captain in the Royal Navy.

23. At Wigton, Mrs M'Connell, wife of William M'Connell, of Culbae, Esq.

26. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander M'Culloch, writer there

At Valenciennes, Capt. Pigot of the dragoon guards, of the wounds he received on the 26th of April, at Cateau.

Major Houghton the daring African adventurer, he was found dead in his bed within two days journey of a British settlement on his return, supposed murdered by his attendents to rob him of his effects.

25. At Hamilton, Mr John Campbell, one of the magistrates of that place.

At Dublin, Sir William Mayne, Lord Newhaven. The title is extinct.

26. At Old Deer, James Buchan, Esq; of Knock.

27. At Harrowgate, Miss Susan Campbell, second daughter of the late Col. Campbell of Monzie.

The Rev. Eneas M'Leod, at Rogart, presbytery of Dornoch.

The Right Hon. Lord George Cavendish, a mem-

member of the Privy Council, and of the Houſe of Commons for Derbyſhire.

Auguſtus Rogers, Eſq; Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

PREFERMENTS.

Whitehall, May 6.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be Lords Lieutenants of Counties in Scotland.

Shires.	*Lords Lieutenant.*
Mid Lothian,	Duke of Buccleugh
Roxburgh,	Duke of Roxburgh
Selkirk,	Earl of Dalkeith
Aberdeen,	Duke of Gordon
Argyle,	Duke of Argyle.
Forfar,	Lord Douglas
Kinrefs,	George Graham, Eſq;
Lanark,	Duke of Hamilton
Ayr,	Earl of Eglintoun
Renfrew,	William Macdowall, Eſq;
Stirling,	Duke of Montroſe
Banff,	Earl of Fife
Sutherland,	Earl Gower
Elgin,	Earl of Moray
Orkneys,	Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.
Clackmannan,	Lord Catheart
Dumfries,	Duke of Queenſberry

R. H. Crew, Eſq; Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, in the room of A. Rogers, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Right Hon. Sylveſter Douglas, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland—to which the Rev. Robert Arnott, D. D. Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of St. Andrews, was choſen Moderator.

Sir Charles Middleton, a Lord of the Admiralty, in place of John Smith, Eſq; appointed a Lord of the Treaſury.

Henry Hamilton, Eſq, Governor of Dominica, vice Sir John Orde, Bart.

Sir James Wallace, Governor of Newfoundland, vice Sir Richard King, reſigned.

Joſeph Smith, Eſq; to be Agent and Paymaſter to the Out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital, vice W. Brummell, Eſq;

Mr William Ritchie, to be miniſter of Tarbolton in Ayrſhire.

Meſſ. John and David Renton, jointly, to be Commiſſary of the Commiſſariot of Lauder, vice Mr George Home.

Rev. Mr Wilſon of Mid Calder, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Falkirk.

Rev. Mr William Wightman, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Dalton.

Mr Begg, preacher of the Goſpel, to be miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe in the Calton of Glaſgow.

PROMOTIONS.

17th light drag. O. De Lancy to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Capt. William Nettle to be Major, vice De Lancy.

May 2. His Royal Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter to be Colonel of a regiment of infantry to be forthwith raiſed.

Major Brent Spencer from 13th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. T. Saunders Sebright, from 18th foot, to be Major in the ſaid regiment.

1ſt life guards. Major William Tyndle, from 87th foot, to be Major.

1ſt foot guards. Major-Gen. S. Hulſe to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lake, appointed Colonel of the 53d. Major-Gen. Edmund Stevens to be firſt Major, vice Hulſe. Major-Gen. Patrick Bellew to be ſecond Major, vice Stevens. Col. Francis D'Oyley to be third Major, vice Bellew. Lieut. Col. John Smith to be Captain of a company, vice D'Oyley. Capt. William Dowdeſwell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Smith. Lieut. Col. William Dowdeſwell to be Captain of a company, vice his Royal Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter, appointed Colonel of a regiment of infantry to be forthwith raiſed. Major George, Earl of Errol, from the 78th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Dowdeſwell.

6th foot. Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, 11th drag. to be Major, vice St Ledger, promoted.

9th foot. Lieut. Col. Gerrit Fiſher from the 60th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Campbell, deceaſed. Brevet-Major Alex. Baillie to be Major, vice Ritchie, promoted in the 60th.

13th foot. Capt. H. Williams to be Major, vice Spencer, promoted.

18th foot. Capt. H. Montreſor to be Major, vice Mawby, retired.

21ſt foot. Major George Rowley, from the 70th, to be Major, vice the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnſtone, who exchanges.

28th foot. Major the Hon. Edward Paget, from the 54th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Kingſton, who retires.

53d foot. Major-Gen. G. Lake, from the 1ſt foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Elphinſtone, deceaſed.

54th foot. Capt. F. W. Wollaſton, from 7th dragoons, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Paget, promoted in the 28th foot.

59th foot. Capt. Stapleton Cotton, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Haynes, who retires.

60th foot. Major John Ritchie, from 9th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Fiſher, removed to the 9th foot.

64th foot. Capt. James Innes to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Crompton, deceaſed.

68th foot. Major Gen. Thomas Dundas, from the half-pay of the late 80th, to be Colonel, vice Manſell, deceaſed.

84th foot. Major Sir William Clark, Knt. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bernard, promoted.

90th foot. Thomas Graham, Eſq; Lieut. Col. Commandant. Major George Moncrieff, 11th foot, Lieut. Col. Capt. Row. Hill, 86th to be Major.

Mid-Lothian Corps of Fencible Cavalry.—William Earl of Ancrum to be Major Commandant. Sir James Foulis, Bart. to be Captain.

Fifeshire Corps of Fencible Cavalry.—John Anstruther Thompson, Esq; to be Major Commandant. Robert Anstruther, Esq; to be Captain.

BREVETS.

Major-Gen. Ralph Abercrombie to be Lieutenant-General on the Continent of Europe only.

Major-General the Hon. Charles Stuart to be Lieutenant-General in the army in the islands of the Mediterranean, or on the coasts thereof; the garrison of Gibraltar excepted.

Major William Gomm, of the 55th, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Capt. Henry Clinton, of 1st foot guards, to be Major in the army.

Capt. —— Murray of 3d foot guards, to be Major in the army.

Capt. Finch Mafon, to be Major in the army.

STAFF.

Capt. Sam. Auchmuty, of 75th, to be Deputy Quarter-master General to his Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, with the rank of Major in the army.

Lieut. Col. William Anstruther to be commandant of the Invalids at Guernsey.

Major John West to be commandant of the Invalids at Jersey.

Roger Metcalfe, Gent. to be Assistant Commissary of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces serving on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Dr William Moore to be Physician to the forces on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, vice Bowles, who declines.

Hamilton Lambert, Gent. to be Assistant Commissary of Stores, provisions, and forage to the forces serving on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Dr J. Shuttlewood to be physician to the forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

Surgeon Hamilton Acheson, from 43d foot, to be Apothecary to the said forces.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

City of Bath, Sir R. Pepper Arden, vice Earl Camden.

University of Cambridge, Earl of Euston re-elected.

Pontefract, John Smith, Esq; re-elected.

Hastings, Robert Dundas, Esq; vice Sir R. Pepper Arden, Knt.

Rochester, Admiral Sir R. King, Bart. vice N. Smith, Esq.

Tregony, hon. R. Stewart, vice John Stevenson, Esq.

Radnor, Lord Malden, vice D. Murray, [illegible]; deceased.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 3. John Jenkins, perfumer, Edinburgh.
5. James Kelly, merchant in Paisley.
9. John Brough and Son, upholsterers and undertakers.
9. John Mudie, merchant in Brechin.
8 Alexander Stewart at Hbeg, distiller.
17 H. Campbell, merchant-tailor Glasgow.
19 Ja. Davidson, manufacturer in Glasgow.
21. John Anderson, painter Greenock.
22. Ro. M'Lehose, merchant in Glasgow.
22. B. Blair, in Broket, parish of Monkton.
23. James Ross, late weaver at Dundee.
25. Fraser and Wilson, merchants in Elgin.
30. Adam Lindsay, merchant in Glasgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, May 30.

Wheat, 25s. 9d. Barley, 22s. Oats, 18s. 3d. Peafe, 17s. 6d. Grey Peafe, 18s. 6d. Beans, 16s 6d.

Edinburgh, May 31. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 10½d. Peafe-meal, 9d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for April.

Burial Places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yefter's,	20	25	45
Weft-kirk, -	13	21	34
Canongate, -	13	11	24
Calton, -	24	21	45
Total -	70	78	148

AGE.		DISEASES, &c.	No.
Under 2	51	Accident -	1
Between 2 & 5	19	Aged -	18
5 & 10	5	Asthma -	1
10 & 20	4	Bowelshive -	11
20 & 30	4	Childbed -	3
30 & 40	13	Chincough -	11
40 & 50	4	Consumption -	14
50 & 60	14	Decay -	16
60 & 70	23	Fever -	19
70 & 80	7	Measles -	2
80 & 90	3	Paisley -	1
90 & 100	1	Rhumatism -	1
	148	Small Pox -	34
		Stillborn -	4
		Suddenly -	1
		Teething -	7
Decreased	26	Unknown -	1
		Water in the Head	2

PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 14.	May 26.
Bank Stock 169	167½
3 per cent. red. 71	70¼
3 per cent. conf. 71¼	70½
4 per cent. conf. 85¼	84½
India Stock 208½	208½
India Bonds 18s. 19s. pr.	9s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 19s. 6d. pr.	16s. 6d. pr.

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For JUNE 1794.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY ALEX. CHAPMAN AND CO.

And Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

ON FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP WITH POTATOES.

From TRANSACTIONS of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufacturers, London, vol. II.—*and for which a gold medal was adjudged* to Wm Barbor, Eſq; Devonſhire.

AFTER deſcribing the mode of raiſing his potatoes he ſays,

'ON twenty acres of theſe potatoes, I fed fifty-ſix bullocks: the other four acres I gave, cut in ſlices, as fodder for young cattle; which I found to anſwer beyond my expectation, and would recommend to all breeders. The cattle I bought in very lean, being determined to feed them entirely on potatoes. The food being too ſtrong for them, made them ſcour for about three weeks, of courſe did not get much; but after it ſtopped, they throve very well: thoſe that were in a better ſtate, the food had not that effect on; and I would recommend to all thoſe that feed cattle on potatoes, to buy them in as near half fat as poſſible, which will pay double to thoſe bought in lean. I tried ſheep; but the weather had been ſo wet for two or three ſeaſons before, that I had ſcarce a ſound ſheep in my flock; and of courſe it did not anſwer.

'I planted three different ſorts of potatoes, the white and red Iriſh, and the white yam. I found no difference in the goodneſs as to the feed; but the white yam produced between fifty and ſixty bags more on an acre; and the white yam being ſo much larger, there is not that danger of the bullocks being choaked. There is no danger in either, if paid attention to in time: their ſwelling may eaſily be got rid of, by driving them about the yard; and the potatoe in their throat may be got down by a ſmooth ſtick.'

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. (STREAMERS.)

STREAMERS (*aurora borealis*) occurring for any length of time, or when very bright, are a ſign that the atmoſphere is undergoing a conſiderable change; and that either the vapours which floated in the ſuperior regions can be no longer ſuſpended by the electrical æther which adheres to them, and are therefore on their deſcent, which cauſes the *aurora* to be driven upwards to the ſtill finer and higher regions, from the repulſion of the more firm and denſe mediums below; or it is a real decompoſition of the conſtituent parts of the atmoſphere in the ſuperior regions, by which means its electricity is ſeparated from the other parts, and by the ſtronger repulſion of the inferior and more condenſed medium, is forced up in that waving lambent appearance, we often ſee it.

Soon after ſtreamers have been conſiderable, either bodies of clouds are formed, or elſe a greater degree of cold is immediately produced.

The quicker ſtreamers are in their motion, and the more they appear to be ſouthward of the zenith, the ſooner will a heavy body of clouds be formed, and in all probability a fall of rain, &c. enſue. When they have been in that way conſiderable, as to extent and duration, the clouds begin to form with precipitating appearance, generally in twenty-four hours after, and the fall takes place moſtly before the end of thirty-ſix hours.

When they are of a deep orange or red colour, ſteady in their appearance, and confined to the north or eaſterly parts of the horizon, there is reaſon to expect a wind from the north or eaſterly points, and one or two days of dry weather, though cold for the ſeaſon, before any fall takes place.

Light or pale ſtreamers are a probable ſign of a ſouth or weſterly wind with a quick formation of clouds, &c. and when they appear, or flaſh and quickly diſappear, in all the parts of the hemiſphere, waving quickly with vivid colours, it is a ſign of ſtrong winds, or of ſhowers accompanied with guſts of wind.

The longer a fall has been indicated by ſtreamers and a low barometer, not accompanied or followed by cold, without its taking place, the heavier and more concentrated it will be when it once commences. *Manchester Memoirs.*

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1794.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STAFFORD.

SIR T. WENTWORTH, created Earl of Stafford by Charles I. was a nobleman of the firſt political abilities, of a firm intrepid character, and an unblemiſhed integrity of conduct; but, oppoſed to theſe qualities, his character was tarniſhed by a ſupercilioufneſs of manners, and even contempt of his equals.

His firſt public appearance was in the impeachment againſt the Duke of Buckingham, when, in the zeal of party, he gave that fatal advice to proceed by a general charge, which was afterwards unhappily followed in his own caſe. By his noble ſtand againſt prerogative, in the petition of right, and the affair of the tonnage, he deſervedly gained great popularity; deſerting, however, the tide of oppoſition, when he ſaw it advance with too bold ſtrides to overturn the conſtitution, eſpecially after the attack on the church and Archbiſhop Laud, with whom he lived in intimate friendſhip, he joined the court, and was honoured with the particular favour and confidence of the ſovereign.

His integrity, in this ſituation, was the real cauſe of his ruin; for had he, like too many courtiers of that reign, in entering into the ſervice of the crown, ſtill preſerved his old connections, inſtead of falling a ſacrifice to popular hatred, he might have managed both parties, and been abſolute. His known abilities, and uncourteous manners, with the conſciouſneſs the popular leaders had that their lives were in his power, were the true grounds of the impeachment that took place againſt him; being convinced that ſo long as he was in office their deſigns againſt monarchy and the church would prove abortive. No man indeed was fitter to retrieve the ſinking fortunes of Charles than he.

By his exertions Ireland had been placed in the moſt flouriſhing ſituation, and as a proof both of his abilities and attachment to epiſcopacy, the Engliſh liturgy was introduced, ſo that this country formed, under his adminiſtration, what it had never done before, a valuable part of the Britiſh empire. That he had, while *there*, been guilty of ſome bold ſtretches of power, is not to be denied; but that they were ſanctioned by political expediency, and the unſettled ſtate of the country, is equally certain. It was not, however, on this charge that his condemnation took place: It was the jealouſy of the introduction of a foreign force to ſupport the throne, an advice ſaid to have been given by him, but which produced his fall; ſuch was the alarm of the factious leaders at that time.

No condemnation ever reflected more on the juſtice of a Britiſh Parliament than that of Stafford; that an accumulation of petty faults ſhould be conſtrued into one great crime, was an innovation in the juriſprudence of the country; and that part of it ſhould alſo be allowed to be eſtabliſhed by a new and inadmiſſible proof, was contrary to every principle of reaſon, common ſenſe, and equity. The tyranny of the moſt unprincipled individual could not have been ſtained by a more unjuſtifiable act, and it ſhews to what a length the minds of even the

higheſt orders of the ſtate, were at this time ſophiſticated by party prejudice and political jealouſy: for a majority of both houſes concurred in his condemnation, and there were not fewer than forty five peers preſent.

No part of Charles's conduct, as a prince, reflects ſo ſeverely upon him as his conſent to the death of Stafford; for it equally calls in queſtion his honour and gratitude as a man as well as a prince; and on this occaſion, where, of all others in his reign, his firmneſs was laudable, and would have done him both honour and ſervice, we are ſorry to find he give way to popular reſentment. Where are we to look for the gratitude of princes when it was wanting in the breaſt of the virtuous Charles. It would plainly ſhow that elevation above a certain degree is incompatible, if not with the better feelings of the mind, at leaſt with theſe obligations which are ever conſidered to ſubſiſt betwixt individuals in the lower orders of ſociety.

The defence of Stafford was one of the ableſt ever made in an Engliſh parliament. Without being allowed preparation he replied to the ſeveral charges of his accuſers, in ſuch a manner that it was impoſſible, with all their rhetoric and authority, by a legal proſecution, to obtain ſentence againſt him. Even his very accuſers bear teſtimony to the magnanimity of his behaviour, and amazing diſplay of abilities on the occaſion.

The nation became divided in his fate: Every enormity was practiſed to induce the King, to acquieſce in his condemnation; and, joined to the importunity of the Queen, it extorted from him that conſent which ſtands the greateſt blot upon his memory, and which may be ſaid to have precipitated the downfall of the throne. The aſſent, indeed, was given by commiſſion; and Charles, if it can be any alleviation, never forgave himſelf for it: Even on the ſcaffold it recurred to him, when he obſerved, 'God forbid that I ſhould be ſo ill a Chriſtian as not to ſay that God's judgments are juſt upon me. Many times he doth pay juſtice by an unjuſt ſentence, that is ordinary; I will only ſay, that an unjuſt ſentence, that I ſuffered to take effect, is puniſhed now by an unjuſt ſentence on me.' What is remarkable, too, only the ſame number of days was allowed Charles, after condemnation, as he allowed Stafford.

There can be little doubt of the famous letter, written by the Earl after his condemnation to the King, requeſting the execution of the ſentence; and though an effort not ſurpriſing for the great mind of Stafford, it might perhaps be dictated as much by policy as real diſintereſtedneſs. No man knew better the natural firmneſs, not to ſay obſtinacy of Charles' character, and there was certainly no method capable of operating upon it more powerfully, than by awakening his nice ſenſe of honour, with the additional ties of loyalty and generoſity on the part of Stafford. We find, therefore the Earl's diſappointment ſtrongly marked, on receipt of the fatal news, by Carleton, of the King's acquieſcence in his ſentence, when he paſſionately broke out into the exclamation of 'Put not your truſt in princes, nor in the ſons of men; for in them there is no ſalvation.' While with that philoſophical ſteadineſs which adorned his character, he then, without a murmur, prepared himſelf for his fate; only obſerving prophetically that 'he could not augur well of that reformation which was then laid in blood.'

The laſt parting betwixt the Earl and his friend Archbiſhop Laud, have been particularly marked by all hiſtorians, as having been highly affecting. The venerable prelate, impriſoned at the ſame time, and conſcious of Stafford's innocence, with whom he had long lived in the warmeſt intimacy, felt all that mingled pity, grief, and indignation, which his unhappy fate could not fail to produce in a warm affectionate heart; joined, no doubt, with regret for the diſhonour of his maſter, in thus conſenting to his execution; and with the preſentiment alſo, perhaps, of what he might expect ſoon to be his own caſe. Unable even to faulter out his laſt bleſſings upon him, he fainted, it is ſaid, in the arms of his attendants,

tendants, while Stafford, with a magnanimity ſuperior to his unhappy circumſtances, moved undaunted on, and fought only the aſſiſtance of the prelate's prayers. Not a murmur eſcaped him againſt the throne; either convinced of the hardſhip put upon Charles, or above taking notice of a prince whoſe ingratitude could thus meanly ſacrifice him to the intereſts of ſtate; the only regret he expreſſed, with the pride of a man of family, was for the unſettled ſtate of his children and domeſtic concerns, and the fear that his ſentence might effect their future fortunes. But ſo ſenſible was even the parliament of their unjuſtifiable conduct, in his condemnation, that the very preamble to the bill ſets out with an acknowledgement of it, viz. That it ſhould not ſerve us a precedent in time coming; while one of the firſt acts after the father's execution was to reſtore to the ſon the fortune and honours of his family, as ſome compenſation for their former guilt. A more ample one was afterwards made by Charles II. in getting the bill of attainder itſelf repealed, and the injuſtice done to the memory of Stafford publickly acknowledged.

To ſuch a pitch did the popular hatred at his execution proceed, that while the victims of law generally meet the pity of the multitude, however culpable their conduct may have been in former life, every one ſeemed to triumph in his fall, running about, waving their hats, and crying 'his head is off, his head is off.'

So diſtinguiſhed were his abilities as a ſtateſman, that we find Cardinal Richelieu, an able judge of mankind, and who from his ſecret connection with Britiſh politics at this period muſt have known well the talents of different individuals, exclaiming, on the news of his execution, 'The Engliſh were ſo fooliſh that they would not let the wiſeſt head among them ſtand upon its own ſhoulders.'

The family of this great and unfortunate nobleman is now repreſented by Earl Fitzwilliam, as heir of his deſcendant the Marquis of Rockingham, and alſo by the Earl of Stafford.

N.

(To be Continued.)

CHARACTER OF GEORGE II.

WITH THE STATE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS DURING HIS REIGN.

DURING his long reign George the Second had experienced many viciſſitudes of fortune; but he lived to ſee himſelf the moſt ſucceſsful of all the Engliſh monarchs. And, after the dark and lowering aſpect which his political horizon occaſionally exhibit, his ſun ſet at laſt in a golden cloud.

The character of this monarch it is not eaſy either to miſtake or to miſrepreſent. Endowed by nature with an underſtanding by no means comprehenſive, he had taken little pains to improve and expand his original talents by intellectual cultivation. Equally a ſtranger to learning and the arts, he ſaw the rapid increaſe of both under his reign, without contributing in the remoteſt degree to accelerate that progreſſion by any mode of encouragement, or even beſtowing, probably, a ſingle thought on the means of their advancement. Inheriting all the political prejudices of his father—prejudices originating in a partiality natural and pardonable—he was never able to extend his views beyond the adjuſtment of the Germanic balance of power; and reſting with unſuſpicious ſatisfaction in that ſyſtem, into which he had been early initiated, he never roſe even to the conception of that ſimple, dignified, and impartial conduct, which it is equally the honour and intereſt of Great Britain to maintain in all the complicated conteſts of the continental ſtates. It is curious to remark, that the grand object of the two continental wars of this reign were diametrically oppoſite: in the firſt, England fought the aggrandizement—in the ſecond, the abaſement of the Houſe of Auſtria. And in what mode the conſequent advancement of Pruſſia, at an expence to

England ſo enormous, to the rank of a primary power in Europe, has contributed to the eſtabliſhment or preſervation of that political balance, upon the accurate poize of which many have affirmed, and perhaps ſome have believed, that the ſalvation of England depends, yet remains to be explained. In the internal government of his kingdoms, this monarch appears, however, to much greater advantage than in the contemplation of his ſyſtem of foreign politics. Though many improper conceſſions were made by the parliament to the crown, during the courſe of this reign, it muſt be acknowledged, that no violation of the eſtabliſhed laws or liberties of the kingdom can be imputed to the monarch. The general principles of his adminiſtration, both civil and religious, were liberal and juſt. Thoſe penal ſtatutes which form the diſgrace of our judicial code, were, in his reign, meliorated, and virtually ſuſpended, by the ſuperior mildneſs and equity of the executive power. And it was a well-known and memorable declaration of this beneficent monarch, 'that during his reign, there ſhould be no perſecution for conſcience ſake.' Though ſubject to occaſional ſallies of paſſion, his diſpoſition was naturally generous and eaſily placable. On various occaſions, he had given ſignal demonſtration of perſonal bravery; nor did the general tenor of his conduct exhibit proofs leſs ſtriking of his rectitude and integrity: and, if he cannot be ranked among the greateſt, he is at leaſt intitled to be claſſed with the moſt reſpectable princes of the age in which he lived, and his memory is deſervedly held in national eſteem and veneration.

The general ſtate of literature and the arts during this reign, it may be thought improper to paſs over without a ſpecific, however tranſient, mention. In the early part of it, a ſhadow of royal protection and encouragement diſplayed itſelf in the countenance given by Queen Caroline—a princeſs of an excellent underſtanding and much liberality of ſentiment—to ſeveral learned men, with whom ſhe loved freely to converſe; particularly with Dr Samuel Clarke, ſo famous for his theological and metaphyſical writings; and whoſe ſpeculative opinions, in their full extent, the Queen was believed to have deeply imbibed. Hoadly, the friend of this illuſtrious philoſopher, was advanced, through a long ſeries of promotions, to the biſhopric of Wincheſter; and Dr Clarke himſelf was, it is ſaid, deſtined, had not his death prematurely and unexpectedly intervened, to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. Theſe great and celebrated eccleſiaſtics, the brighteſt ornaments and luminaries of the Engliſh church, were anxiouſly ſolicitous to advance its true intereſt, as well as honour, by affecting a farther reform, both of its diſcipline and doctrine, on the genuine principles of proteſtantiſm. But the political caution, and not the religious bigotry, of the governing powers, unhappily precluded the attempt.

The Prince of Wales alſo, at a ſubſequent period, ſhewed a diſpoſition, though reſtrained in the ability, to become a munificent patron of literature: and Mallet, Thomſon, and Young, are ſaid to have been particularly diſtinguiſhed by his bounty. The Seaſons, and the Night Thoughts, are poems of high and deſerved celebrity. But the moſt truly poetical genius of this reign was unqueſtionably Gray, had his powers been fully expanded by the ſunſhine of popular and courtly encouragement. The Bard, and Church-yard Elegy are maſter-pieces of ſublime enthuſiaſm, and plaintive elegance. In the drama no tragedies appeared which could ſtand even a momentary competition with the admired pathetic productions of Otway, or even the elegant though leſs impaſſioned performances of Rowe. In comedy, Congreve, Vanburgh, and Farquhar yet remained unrivalled. And of the far greater part of the numerous dramatic pieces of this period, it may be affirmed in the words of Dryden, 'that the tragic muſe gave ſmiles, the comic ſleep.'

In one ſpecies of literary compoſition, however, and that of the higheſt importance, the reign of George II. may boaſt a decided and indiſputable ſuperiority; and in the province of hiſtory, the names of

Hume